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# Daily Report

# East Asia

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# Daily Report
## East Asia

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## Japan

### Yeltsin Urged To Make 'Courageous' Decision

*OW0309081292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Japan urged Russian President Boris Yeltsin Thursday to make a "courageous political decision" to resolve a thorny decades-old territorial dispute between the two countries.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato made the comment one day after Yeltsin and Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe failed to make headway on resolving a dispute over four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido, seized by the Soviet Union at the close of World War II.

Watanabe is in Moscow for a weeklong visit to lay groundwork for Yeltsin's September 13-16 visit to Tokyo.

Speaking at a news conference, Kato said, "I hope that Yeltsin will make a courageous political decision on the territorial dispute so that (his visit) may be a definitive turning point enabling our two countries to have a prosperous future."

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, speaking to reporters, said that Yeltsin's refusal to acknowledge Japan's sovereignty over the four islands was no surprise given the tough situation Yeltsin faces at home.

Yeltsin told Watanabe that pressure from Tokyo to resolve the dispute is backfiring, and that their efforts are making it more difficult to achieve a solution.

On Yeltsin's criticism of Japan as the country holding "last place" among the Group of Seven (G-7) nations in contributing economic assistance, Kato said that Yeltsin apparently had not been informed by his advisers of Japan's pledged aid because he has a "strong personality."

Several of Miyazawa's advisers suspect that Yeltsin may not be listening to his aides, who appear to be aware of Japan's assistance, Kato said. He predicted, however, that Yeltsin would eventually receive accurate information.

Japan has pledged some 6.5 billion yen worth of food and humanitarian assistance to Russia. The country has also agreed to participate in a 24 billion dollar G-7 aid package. Yeltsin has indicated economic cooperation will be a top priority in talks with Miyazawa.

### Russia Offers To Sell Highly Enriched Uranium

*OW0309114692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Russia has offered to sell to Japan the highly-enriched uranium it no longer needs owing to the breaking up of nuclear weapons, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

The informal offer has been made to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's Agency of Natural Resources and Energy and the Japanese electric power industry by the Russian Government, he said.

The official said Japan replied that it has no intention at the moment of buying the uranium.

Highly-enriched uranium for use in nuclear weapons may be diluted for use as nuclear power plant fuel.

Russia's highly-enriched uranium, now becoming redundant because of the breaking up of nuclear weapons, is estimated to total 500 tons, worth about 7.2 billion dollars.

Russia has offered to sell the uranium to countries with atomic power plants in an effort to raise funds for economic reconstruction.

The United States late in August initialed an agreement to purchase a total of about 200 tons of such uranium from Russia over a period of 10 years.

Ministry sources said when a Japanese official in charge visits the U.S. and Canada soon for atomic power accord talks, he will exchange opinions with U.S. and Canadian officials on the Russian offer.

### Cooperation With Russia on Nuclear Fuels Urged

*OW0309092492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—The chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry said Thursday that Japan should cooperate with Russia in ensuring peaceful use of nuclear materials from dismantled nuclear arms of the former Soviet Union.

Rokuro Ishikawa, commenting on Russian President Boris Yeltsin's Japan visit this month, said Japan should offer the cooperation on condition the pending bilateral dispute over four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido is settled.

He said major projects for Japanese-Russian economic cooperation, possibly including the nuclear issue, will be proposed during Yeltsin's talks with Japanese officials.

Russian Deputy Prime Minister Mikhail Poltoranin, during his talks with Ishikawa in Tokyo in early August, asked Japan for economic cooperation regarding peaceful use of large amounts of plutonium and enriched uranium to be generated in the dismantling of nuclear arms, the business leader said.

Russia hopes to sell the materials as fuel for nuclear power generation to the West, Ishikawa said.

## West To Cooperate in Russian Nuclear Fuel Uses

*OW0309092892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Western nations will work together to divert nuclear fuel used in Russian armaments to peaceful use, a senior Japanese trade official said Thursday.

Either the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) or the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations may lead the effort to find peaceful uses for the highly concentrated uranium and plutonium, said Vice International Trade and Industry Minister Yuji Tanahashi.

Tanahashi told a news conference the Japanese Government has also studied ways to cooperate in this issue.

"Since we have no technology for dismantling nuclear arms, Japan may cooperate in storing nuclear fuel," he said.

He suggested, however, that Japan does not intend to buy nuclear fuel directly from Russia, saying, "Japan has enough nuclear fuel stocks for atomic power generation to meet demand until 2000."

## Hokkaido-Russia Economic Committee Formed

*OW0309121292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Sapporo, Sept. 3 KYODO—The local government and major business groups in Hokkaido on Thursday established a joint committee with Russia aimed at deepening its economic ties between Hokkaido and Russia.

The committee opened its first meeting earlier in the day and adopted about 60 economic cooperative programs for the next five years, including the opening of a regular air route and exploration of fisheries resources in the coastal areas.

Hokkaido Governor Takahiro Yokomichi and 12 other Hokkaido officials attended the meeting, where 12 Russian officials, including Vice Minister of External Economic Relations V.D. Shibayev, were also present.

The joint committee, consisting of officials from political and economic circles in both Hokkaido and Russia, will meet regularly once a year to draft more cooperation programs.

## Ainu Minority Demands Rights in Islands Dispute

*OW0309023692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0148 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—As Japan and Russia haggle over their territorial dispute ahead of President Boris Yeltsin's mid-September visit here, members of Japan's indigenous Ainu minority group are trying to draw attention to the sordid history behind the two governments' acquisition of their ancestral lands.

The 15,000-member Ainu Association of Hokkaido faults the Japanese and Russian Governments for debating their northern border in unconscionable disregard for the "rights" of the Ainu as the original inhabitants of the region where the disputed islands are located.

Native rights activist Masanori Toyooka calls the Russo-Japanese territorial talks "a dispute between thieves."

"To us, both the Japanese and the Russians are invaders," said Toyooka, leader of a smaller but more vocal Ainu group demanding that the disputed islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai group of islets—be made into an autonomous region for the Ainu in order to save them from "the threat of eradication."

The Japanese Government dismisses the proposal out of hand, and similarly rejects the group's calls for apologies and reparations, or for the inclusion of Ainu representatives in talks with Russia.

Explained one Foreign Ministry official, "These are talks between countries, and the Japanese Government is representing all the people of Japan, including the Ainu people."

But Kazuaki Yamamoto, founder of another small activist Ainu group, insists the two governments have ignored the Ainu in the territorial negotiations. That sentiment was echoed last June by Valentin Fyodorov, head of the Russian regional government administering the contested islands, who said, "Japan and Russia should both express regret for having ignored Ainu interests."

Yamamoto, meanwhile, fears for the future of the remote islands off Hokkaido if they again fall under Japanese control. "If Russia returns them to the Japanese Government, tourist development projects will destroy the rich natural environment there."

The more widely representative Ainu association of Hokkaido focuses its efforts on pressing the two governments to recognize the "rights" of the Ainu as the indigenous people of the Sea of Okhotsk region—including the disputed islands, Hokkaido and Sakhalin islands, and the Kuril archipelago.

The group reportedly wants Japan and Russia to extend the Ainu special privileges regarding freedom of movement, residence, and use of resources—irrespective of national borders.

For now, though, the association is urging the Japanese Government to include native people in an bilateral exchange program under which "former residents," members of irredentist groups, and the press corps can visit the disputed islands without visas.

But the government has effectively excluded all but a few Ainu by defining "former residents" as Japanese evicted from the islands after 1945 when they were seized by Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

The association argues that all Ainu in Japan, which it estimates at over 24,000 people, should have the right as indigenous people to participate, whether or not they lived on the islands.

According to association head Giichi Nomura, "The Japanese Government apparently fears Ainu visits to the islands might obstruct the negotiations for their return, but I think to the contrary that they would facilitate a settlement."

Government brochures proclaim the disputed islands as Japan's "inherent territory," a phrase the grates on the nerves of Ainu, who regard Japanese citizenship as having been arbitrarily forced on them by the "wajin" or ethnic Japanese.

Ainu activists are dismayed at some "wajin" writers who suggest that the centuries-old Ainu presence on the islands is tantamount to Japanese sovereignty.

But a similar tendency can be found in Russia. Last May, a conservative Russian organization reportedly declared June 6 "Kurils Day" because, it asserted, it was in June 1778 that the Ainu on Kunashiri and Etorofu took up Russian citizenship.

The first Europeans and Japanese began encroaching on the Kuril region in the 17th century.

Initial contacts had their bloody moments, as in 1771 when Ainu on an island north of Etorofu massacred a party of Russians in retaliation for Cossack raids, demands for tributes, and depletion of hunting prey. In 1789, Ainu on Kunashiri rose up over Japanese merchant abuses.

But by the early 1800s, Russians pressing from the north and Japanese from the south had made great headway in politically, economically, and culturally dominating the Ainu.

The Ainu of Kunashiri and Etorofu numbered around 2,000 in 1800, but by 1900 had dwindled to a few hundred due to fatal diseases, absorption through intermarriages with Japanese, and emigration to Hokkaido for work.

After a 1875 Russo-Japanese territorial swap in which all the Kurils were taken over by Japan, the Ainu in the northern reaches of the arc, by then reduced to less than a hundred, were forcibly relocated to Shikotan, where they lived in dwindling numbers until 1945.

Since then, no Ainu remain on any of the four disputed islands and today there are only a few former residents living in Hokkaido.

### Tokyo Declines Comment on PRC Dissident's Arrest

*OW0309043292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Japan on Thursday declined comment on China's detention of dissident Shen Tong, but said the incident would not affect Emperor Akihito's trip to China in October.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said that Japan could not comment because it has not yet ascertained the reason for Shen's detention.

"We are watching with concern whether it is a human rights problem," Kato told a regularly scheduled news conference.

Shen, a leader of the 1989 pro-democracy movement, was arrested Tuesday shortly before he was to give a press conference announcing the launching of a Chinese branch of the U.S.-based Democracy for China Fund.

The arrest came one month after Shen, who chairs the fund, returned to China from the United States. The Chinese Government last month promised amnesty to dissident students who wished to return from overseas to contribute to the country's prosperity.

Kato said the emperor's visit to China is to promote friendship, and would be handled separately from human rights issues, which he said are best addressed via diplomatic and political channels.

Japan is concerned about China's human rights record, but a single incident must not be allowed to rock relations, Kato added.

### China Agrees to Material Patent Protection

*OW3108141792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1324 GMT 31 Aug 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 31 KYODO—China has basically agreed with Japan to protect chemicals, drugs, and other materials patented by Japanese companies, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials said Monday.

At a bilateral working-level meeting to discuss China's planned patent system on materials in Beijing, China made a concession to Japan, which had requested treatment similar to that granted to the United States, the officials said.

China and the U.S. agreed in January that production and marketing of materials patented in the U.S. after 1986 would not be allowed in China for seven and a half years starting from 1993.

Japan had contended the system would favor only the U.S. and be discriminatory to Japan and other countries, the officials said.

With the agreement, Japanese patentees will be protected when entering the Chinese market under the same conditions given to the U.S., they said.

During his visit to China in April, MITI Minister Kozo Watanabe won China's consent to open negotiations on this issue, they said.

Although the negotiations were tough going due to China's reciprocal request for technology transfers, China has finally accepted Japan's contention there were no reasonable grounds for special treatment to be given to the U.S., the officials said.

The European Community had negotiated separately with China on this matter and in July obtained China's commitment to the same treatment, they said.

## Group To Aid PRC With Environmental Issues

*OW0309092692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—The Japan-China Association of Economy and Trade will set up a panel September 10 to help China cope with its environmental pollution, association officials said Thursday.

The panel will consist of representatives from some 20 environmental protection equipment manufacturers and will be headed by Hiroyuki Fujimura, president of Ebara Corp., the officials told KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

The panel will survey areas suffering from environmental pollution in China and its impact on Japan, and arrange technical support to develop equipment in China geared toward saving the environment, they said.

The association's mission, which is scheduled to visit China from September 16, plans to ask China to form a similar panel within the government.

The association hopes the two panels can exchange views on environmental issues as early as October.

China's environmental pollution is reported to have worsened over the years, and massive emissions of sulfur dioxide in China are said to be the cause of acid rain in Japan.

## Miyazawa, Yanai Agree on Plan for Cambodia

*OW0209131292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—The government's plan for having Japanese personnel join U.N. peacekeeping operations in Cambodia calls for the dispatch of some 1,800 people over a 14-month period, starting September 11, government sources said Wednesday.

The plan, to be approved at a cabinet meeting September 8, was agreed to Wednesday by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and the secretary general of the office coordinating U.N. peacekeeping operations, Shunji Yanai, the sources said.

According to the plan, Japan will contribute personnel for rebuilding the transportation infrastructure, observing the ceasefire and serving as civilian police.

Some 600 ground Self-Defense Force personnel are to be dispatched to help repair roads, bridges and airports. The team is expected to be replaced by fresh personnel midway through the 14-month period.

In addition, some 400 Maritime Self-Defense Force personnel are to operate two transport ships and a supply vessel, and 120 air Self-Defense Force personnel will be dispatched as crew for six C- 130 transport aircraft.

Japan will also provide eight ceasefire observers and 75 civilian police officers.

The plan, to be issued as a government ordinance September 11, stipulates that personnel may be armed with pistols and small firearms.

It is the first large-scale peacekeeping scheme to be drawn up under the U.N. Peacekeeping Cooperation Law approved by parliament in June.

The law limits the number of peacekeeping personnel to 2,000.

## Troops May Work With PRC Forces in Cambodia

*OW3008045792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT 30 Aug 92*

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., Aug. 30 KYODO—The killing fields of Cambodia may soon become the peacemaking grounds for Japanese troops and their former World War II adversaries in Asia, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Sunday.

Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa said he hopes U.N. peacekeeping operations in Cambodia will provide a setting for Chinese and Japanese engineering corps troops to "shake hands" and put behind old animosities.

He said he has already proposed to Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) Chief Yasushi Akasahi that Japanese and Chinese peacekeeping personnel share assignments.

"Akashi replied that it is a good idea," Kakizawa said at a ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) seminar attended by about 170 business executives in the mountain resort town of Karuizawa.

Kakizawa said had he made a similar proposal to South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok, he had feared he would be told the idea was impossible.

Yi merely replied that he did not know if South Korea would be providing peacekeeping troops, Kakizawa said.

The Korean peninsula was a Japanese colony from 1910 to 1945, and Korea has repeatedly urged Japan to exercise caution in its plans to send ground troops on a mission abroad for the first time since World War II.

Japan is expected to dispatch a 600-member engineering corps to Cambodia in October to help rebuild roads and bridges.

## Mieno Says Banks More Reluctant in Lending

*OW0109082492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0717 GMT 1 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 1 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno on Tuesday said the nation's economy continues to slow and Japanese financial institutions are more reluctant than before to lend money.

Mieno, speaking at an annual conference of life insurance companies, said the money supply continued to grow at a slow pace as corporate capital demand remains weak amid a slowing economy and sluggish asset transactions.

The slow monetary growth, however, is not putting any squeeze on corporate financing in light of falling lending interest rates, a high level of liquidity, and companies' favorable perception of financial conditions, Mieno said.

But, he added, "It is undeniable that financial institutions are more cautious in their lending now than they were in the past cycles of monetary easing."

The central bank will keep a close watch on the trends of money supply and corporate financing, Mieno said.

On the economy as a whole, Mieno said companies are cutting back on capital investments, while consumer spending is also down.

"The economy as a whole remains in a decelerating process," he said.

Inventory adjustments have been halted temporarily, making it necessary for companies to continue the drastic production cutbacks, the central bank chief said.

The labor market is also easing from the prior tight conditions, he observed.

Mieno, however, gave no indication of a further monetary easing in the near future, and reiterated his argument that the current slowdown is part of the process of shifting the economy to a sustainable growth after several years of excessive expansion, which sent asset prices soaring.

The central bank is expecting the cumulative effects of the several cuts in the official discount rate since July 1991, combined with the government's recent fiscal rescue package, to help shift the economy into a phase of balanced growth with price stability, Mieno said.

## Hata Says Banks Can Handle Bad Loan Problems

*OW0109082692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 1 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 1 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata said Tuesday that Japanese financial institutions can overcome their bad loan woes through steady and serious efforts.

Speaking at the annual conference of life insurance companies, Hata said financial institutions are facing "unprecedented harsh" difficulties due to declining internal reserves and growing bad loans following the burst of the "bubble" economy, which sent stock and land prices plunging.

But he stressed the fundamentals of the Japanese financial system are much stronger than at any time in the past.

"I believe through making steady and serious efforts, the problems can be solved without placing too heavy a burden on the national economy," he said.

In order to help surmount the financial problems, the government announced measures to bail out banks August 18 and an economic rescue package last Friday, he said.

Hata said the package, the largest of its kind with 10.7 trillion yen in fiscal spending on a project basis, includes not only fiscal stimulus but a wide variety of steps to secure stability in the financial system and activate the stock market, he said.

The government will implement the measures in the package "swiftly and adequately," he said.

## Government To Disclose Bad Bank Loans in Sep

*OW3008050692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT 30 Aug 92*

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., Aug. 30 KYODO—The Ministry of Finance [MOF] is preparing to disclose the bad loans of financial institutions in September, Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata said Sunday.

Hata also said he would urge financial institutions to voluntarily make public the details of their bad loans.

"Compared with the United States and Europe, Japan is said to be lagging behind in making public" bad loans, Hata said at a seminar being held in Karuizawa by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

"Both the government and financial organizations must cooperate and find measures to convince people that a financial crisis would never happen," he said.

But first, he said, it is important for financial institutions to make public their bad loans.

He apparently made the remarks with recent criticism in mind that the 10.7 trillion yen economic package the government unveiled Friday to shore up the faltering economy is intended to help certain industries such as the banking and real estate sectors.

Hata said, however, that the definition of bad loans would have to be standardized before they could be disclosed and that he would issue a notice to financial organizations as soon as he gets recommendations on the matter from a ministry council.

## Trade Official Continues To Call For Tax Cut

*OW0309092092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, called Thursday for an income tax reduction even if it requires the issuance of debt- financing bonds.

Ishikawa said at a news conference that the tax cut is indispensable under current economic conditions. If the government is short of funds to make the cut, it ought to issue debt-financing bonds, he added.

Ishikawa had urged the government to include the cut as one of the measures in the government's emergency economy-spurring package announced late last month.

He said he will continue making the request, in a bid to gain approval later this year for a tax system revision for the next fiscal year.

But on a possible raise of the current 3 percent consumption tax, Ishikawa basically supported the idea on conditions that income and corporate taxes would be lowered first.

He noted, however, tax hike is impossible under current business conditions, saying it will be too early if the government decides to raise the consumption tax from next fiscal year.

## Effect of Economic Package on Land Prices Viewed

*OW2808132192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 28 Aug 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—The government's economic stimulus package, announced Friday, raised hopes of a turnaround for the slumping Japanese real estate industry but also stirred fears of rekindled runaway land price inflation.

The package included plans to expedite purchases of public land for future public works projects and to have banks establish a company for buying up land held as collateral for bad loans.

Shinichiro Takagi, president of Sumitomo Realty and Development Co., said the package could help reactivate slow land transactions.

But other officials said purchases of public land for future public works projects could push up land prices.

A private-sector economist, who asked not to be identified, said the government should not try to cure the scars of the speculative "bubble economy" by creating another bubble.

The bubble, characterized by surging stock and land prices, collapsed in 1990.

An official of Tokyu Land Corp. noted that although land prices in metropolitan Tokyo have fallen, they are still double the 1983 levels.

## Miyazawa Not To Intervene in Sagawa Scandal

*OW0309111892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Thursday he does not plan to intervene in prosecutors' investigation of the Tokyo Sagawa K[illegible] money scandal reportedly involving a number of politicians.

"It is important to leave it to law enforcement officers to reveal the facts," Miyazawa told public NHK TV.

"I haven't been informed of any special information, and I don't plan to say anything," he said in the interview taped for broadcast later in the day.

In the past week, both ruling Liberal Democratic Party Vice President Shin Kanemaru and Niigata Governor Kiyoshi Kaneko have stepped down in the wake of allegations they failed to report massive political donations from the scandal-ridden trucking firm.

About a dozen politicians, including several former prime ministers and cabinet members, are among those suspected of having received funds from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, which merged with other regional trucking firms earlier this year to form Sagawa Kyubin Co.

Miyazawa defended his dogged efforts to persuade Kanemaru to retain his LDP post even after Kanemaru acknowledged he did not report 500 million yen in political funds received from the scandal- ridden delivery service company.

"In many ways (Kanemaru) played an important role, so I couldn't just accept (his resignation) even though the facts of the situation were unclear," he said.

On the economy, Miyazawa expressed confidence that last week's 10.7 trillion yen economic stimulus package will help stabilize the economy.

"From a long-term perspective, I am not worried," Miyazawa said.

Citing the labor shortage, Miyazawa said that he hoped small and medium-size firms would increase investments in labor-saving equipment.

The premier expressed approval of the likely continued fall in land prices, but said measures are needed to stimulate real estate transactions.

On prospects for breaking a deadlock with Russia over a long- standing territorial dispute, Miyazawa indicated that he does not expect any immediate solution.

"It is unnatural that two major countries do not have a peace treaty. We both feel that way, so after some time this problem will be resolved," Miyazawa said when asked to comment on Russian President Boris Yeltsin's September 13-16 visit here.

Japan maintains that it cannot enter a peace treaty until Russia returns four islands off Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido.

The islands, which are Etorofu, Shikotan, Kunashiri, and the Habomai group of islets, were seized by the Soviet Red Army at the close of World War II.

Miyazawa said Japan's foreign policy should take into consideration the likelihood that the Asia-Pacific region will become the world's most dynamic economic arena by around 2010 to 2015.

"Developments in China ... will have a major impact on world peace and stability. We must take special care of our relations with China," Miyazawa said.

He said he expects Emperor Akihito's visit to China this October will help promote friendly ties.

## North Korea

### Chinese Barred Entry Due to Alleged Food Riots

*OW0309035892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 3 KYODO—North Korea has barred entry through its northern border with China's Jilin Province since August 25, fueling speculation that food shortages have sparked a revolt in the country, Japanese tourists said Thursday.

According to Japanese tourists returning to Beijing from a trip to the Yanbian Autonomous Region for the Korean minority in Jilin province, Chinese tourists and members of the Korean minority in China were denied entry to North Korea.

The Koreans hold transit visas for cross-border trade and visits of relatives, the Japanese said.

North Korean authorities have not given any reason for the suspension of the transit permits.

The Japanese tourists spoke of widespread rumors in the Yanbian region that there were uprisings in North Korea because of food shortages.

"It is not a direct effect of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and South Korea, but small-scale riots due to the economic crisis," said a Japanese expert on North Korean affairs in Beijing.

China, a long-standing ally of North Korea, and South Korea signed an agreement in Beijing on August 24 to establish full diplomatic relations.

### Committee Denies Funding of ROK Dissidents

*SK0309055092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)—The South Korean rulers must give up at once the intrigue to connect Kim Nak-chung and other dissident democratic figures with the North in a far-fetched way and repeal without delay the anti-communist "National Security Law", a grave obstacle to North-South reconciliation and reunification, urges the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its information No. 613 released on September 2.

On September 1, the South Korean "Security Planning Board" announced that it took into custody former representative of the People's Party Kim Nak-chung, his secretary Sim Kum-sop, General Secretary of the Society for the Study of Peaceful Reunification No Chung-son and Chairman of its working committee Kwon Tu-nyong by invoking the "National Security Law" on the suspicion of receipt of a colossal amount of operation funds from someone.

This arrest was made on the basis of a third-rate script conceived too clumsily, the information says, and continues:

It is illogical to abruptly charge them, who had conducted dissident activities through legal lectures from a few years ago, with contact with the North and violation of the "National Security Law".

Judging from the suppression of dissident democratic figures by the South Korean rulers in their abrupt row these days, it is only too clear that the announcement of the "Security Planning Board" is a product of a premeditated plot.

Not much penetration is needed to see what the South Korean rulers seek in this. They intend to find a pretext to suppress the pro-reunification democratic forces which might align themselves against the ruling camp with the approach of the "presidential elections" slated at the end of the year and to prevent reconciliation between the North and the South and prolong the present state of division for an indefinite period by aggravating the North-South relations and bringing them back to the original point of confrontation and mistrust.

With such a clumsy trick they cannot attract the attention of the people nor convince nor frighten them, however.

### Japan Denounced for Refusing To Admit 'Crimes'

*SK0309115492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 3 Sep 92*

["World Conscience Will Never Overlook Japan's Shameless Attitude""—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today runs a signed article denouncing the Japanese Government authorities for refusing to admit the mistaken history of Japan full of crimes and to make apology and compensation.

The article says:

For Japan to honestly reflect on her wrong past is the starting point of the solution to the DPRK-Japan relations [passage indistinct] insincere and shameless they [passage indistinct] "comfort girls for the army."

Data and documents proving that the old Japanese Government took away Korean women and made them sex slaves for the "Imperial Army" have been discovered here and there. The criminals directly involved in this problem are admitting and repenting of their crimes. Former "comfort women" are testifying to this fact. Nevertheless, the Japanese Government authorities are not willing to hear their testimonies. They even stated that they "could not confirm" materials on forced drafting. This is the height of shamelessness.

In the "results of investigation," the Japanese Government authorities said "it was confirmed that the government was involved" in the problem of "comfort women for the army." By so doing, they tried to create the impression that the government and the military were passively involved in something done by a third one.

But, the Japanese Government and military were the chief culprits that actively planned, organised, prepared and executed the system of "comfort women for the army."

The Japanese authorities at first claimed that the problem of "comfort women for the army" had been caused by nongovernmental companies. But, they could no more find a way out in the face of irrefutable historical evidences brought to light one after another and at last "admitted" the state's responsibility.

The Japanese Government authorities even refuse to hear testimonies on the "comfort women" problem.

This is an attempt to avoid the solution of this problem.

If the Japanese authorities do not want to meet with stronger protests and denunciation, they must not behave shamelessly but frankly apologize for the "comfort women" problem.

Not only the Korean nation but world conscience will never overlook the smameless attitude of the Japanese authorities.

## Officials Meet Foreign Dignitaries at NAM Summit

### Yon Hyong-muk Meets Counterparts

*SK0309054492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)—Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who was participating in the 10th Non-Aligned Summit met with Indonesian President Suharto, Lao President Kaysone Phomvihane, Chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia Norodom Sihanouk, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani and Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Bin-Mohamad in Djakarta on September 1.

That day, Premier Yon also met with Juan Almeida Bosque, vice-president of the Council of State of Cuba.

### Kim Yong-nam Meets Delegates

*SK0309113292 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister, is attending the meeting of foreign ministers of nonaligned nations in Jakarta. On 30 August he met foreign ministers of Iran, Algeria, Maldives, Madagascar, Vietnam, Syria, Mali, Brunei, and New Zealand; the Burkinabe official in charge of external affairs; and Hor Namhong and Khieu Samphan, members of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia.

At the meeting, the delegates talked about the great success achieved by the Korean people in socialist building under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

They emphasized that the reunification of Korea should be realized without fail by the strength of the Korean people themselves without any foreign force's interference.

### Ministry Hosts Reception Marking Ties With Cuba

*SK2908054192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 29 Aug 92*

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Friday hosted a reception on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba.

Invited to the reception were Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega and his embassy officials.

Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Song-pom and other officials concerned were present.

Speeches were made at the reception.

### Women Address 'Peace in Asia' Seminar in Pyongyang

*SK0209231992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[Excerpts] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA)—The third seminar on "peace in Asia and the role of women" was held at the People's Palace of Culture here today.

It was attended by the women's delegation of the North side led by Yo Yon-ku, Presidium member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and permanent member of the C.C., the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the women's delegation of the South side led by Yi U-chong, former vice-chairperson of the South Korean Council of Christian Churches and Democratic member of the

"National Assembly," and the Japanese women's delegation including Mutsoko Miki, chairperson of the association of friendship among Asian women, and Sumiko Shimizu, Social-Democratic member of the House of Councillors and secretary general of the Liaison Council of Japanese women for solidarity with Korean women.

Overseas Korean women and women of different strata in Pyongyang participated in the seminar as observers. [passage omitted]

Speeches followed the keynote report.

Delegate Yi Hyo-chae of the South side said the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 North-South joint statement and confirmed in the inter-Korean agreement adopted in December last year are the main proposition for the reunification of North and South.

Delegate Miyako Sugeto of the Japanese side said Japan is involved in the history of Korea's division into North and South. She said she was thinking of how to compensate for Japan's responsibility for division.

Sumiko Shimizu of the Japanese side made a keynote report on "Japanese Imperialists' Invasion and Domination of Korea and Postwar Reparation".

She said:

We Japanese would like to deeply think that the direct cause of Korea's division was the colonial domination by the old empire of Japan. We hope that the inter-Korean agreement will be implemented faithfully and concretely and that the division be terminated at an early date.

Turning to the apology and reparation for the colonial rule, she first mentioned the problem of "comfort women for the army" who were drafted under the command of the Japanese emperor.

This was the most vicious act committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people, she said, continuing:

It was a violation of the sex and human rights of Koreans, a destruction of life and humanity, part of the policy of obliterating the Korean nation and an international crime committed by the Japanese army and government in an organised and violent way.

Japan's colonial rule was enforced against the will of Koreans. The Japanese Government must admit it. Delaying the Japan-DPRK talks means committing a second, a third crime and posing a threat to peace and stability in Asia.

The Japanese women will persuade with a self-determined action the government that reconciliation and confidence cannot be built without the liquidation of the colonial rule and will strongly urge it to understand that it is an opportunity of overcoming the past.

In her speech, Choe Kum-chun of the North side proposed to form a joint struggle organisation, such as a measure committee of Korean women in North and South and Japanese women on Japan's invasion of and rule over Korea and postwar reparation in order to wage a struggle to get a clear apology and compensation from Japan for its invasion and domination of Korea, especially the problem of "comfort women for the army."

Yun Chong-ok of the South side said in her speech:

"Apology" made by the Japanese is not a true apology. If they had wanted to make an apology, they should have clarified what kind of crime they committed and when and how many people they killed and where and they should have fully compensated them.

Kim Kyong-ae, a Korean woman in Japan, said in her speech: If the Koreans in Japan are to fully enjoy the democratic national rights, the Japanese Government must sincerely apologize and compensate for its past acts, abandon its hostile policy toward the DPRK. The Korean women in Japan will participate in the joint struggle committee for postwar reparation.

So Chong-sun, general director of the "national women's federation of the South Korean Council of Christian Churches in Japan" said in her speech: The Koreans in Japan and their children are undergoing all sorts of discrimination and sufferings. The Japanese Government must compensate the Koreans in Japan like it has to do for the "volunteer corps" problem.

Yi U-chong, head of the women's delegation of the South side, made a keynote report on "Creation of Peace and the Role of Women".

She said: This historic meeting has been made possible because our women have strong enthusiasm for peace and believe that reunification must be achieved without fail. This is the will of women to create peace.

Referring to the "Ulsa Five-point Treaty" and "comfort women for the army," she said: This is a criminal act of Japan without precedent in the world.

We are striving to achieve reunification and to build a peaceful world in the long run, she said, and continued:

If we are to build a peaceful world, we must understand the realities against peace.

The women in the South side are working for peace.

To make a peaceful future is in the hands of women. The rearrangement of the world order centering on strong countries would create the possibility of developing, centered on state egoism of Japan in Northeast Asia.

We are concerned over Japan's conversion into a military power and a nuclear power. If Japan truly wants to contribute to world peace, she must faithfully liquidate her past wrongs including the problem of "comfort women for the army" and colonial rule as demanded by us.

The speaker called on the Korean women in the North and South and the Japanese women to strive and solidarize with one another for peace.

Shinko Yamaya of the Japanese side in her speech highly estimated the adoption of the joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula between the North and the South. Japan has three non-nuclear principles, but the United States violates the principles by introducing nuclear weapons, she added.

Cho Kum-sun of the North side in her speech called on all women to pool their strength and fight hand in hand to achieve an eternal, durable peace in this land where we live and our posterity will live generation after generation.

Yo Yon-ku, head of the women's delegation of the North side, made a concluding address.

## South Korea

### Yeltsin's Mid-September Visit Previewed

#### Moscow's Goals Noted

*SK0309102292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0846 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 (YONHAP)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin will clarify Moscow's position on the Korean war and the shooting down of a Korean airliner when he visits South Korea Sept. 16, Russian Ambassador Aleksandr Panov said Thursday.

Yeltsin would touch on "the unfortunate incidents" that took place between South Korea and the former Soviet Union during an address to the National Assembly, Panov said.

The ambassador made the disclosure in a question-and-answer session following a speech to a meeting of the Council of Foreign Affairs in a downtown Seoul hotel Thursday morning.

Asked to comment on the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and China, Panov said Russia welcomed it as a positive development.

But he said it represented only 50 percent of a goal which was the attainment of peace on the Korean peninsula through conferences of six nations—South and North Korea, Russia, China, Japan and the United States.

Panov thus indirectly urged the improvement in relations between North Korea and Japan, and North Korea and the United States.

He said the South Korean and Russian Governments have already worked out plans to form a joint economic committee, headed by deputy prime ministers, which will hold the first meeting within a month.

#### President No Expresses Hopes

*SK0209131892 Seoul YONHAP in English 1225 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (ITAR-TASS-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u Wednesday expressed the hope that at a summit meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin set to visit Korea in the middle of this month, he would discuss deeply ways to promote peace, security and cooperation on the Korean peninsula.

In an exclusive interview with Evgeny Menkes, ITAR-TASS's U.N. bureau chief who visited Seoul, President No said cooperative relations between South Korea and Russia, just as with the U.S., Japan and now with China, will substantially promote stability and prosperity in the region.

Pointing out that there grows the need of economic cooperation among South and North Korea, Japan, Russia and China, No said the inter-supplementary roles of these countries would contribute much to the development of the region.

President No said that following the end of the cold war, as Russia's and China's integration into the market economy system accelerates, cooperation among Northeast Asian states gradually gains in scope.

The need to broaden economic cooperation among Northeast Asian states arises especially in view of the intensification of the trend of economic regionalization as can be seen in the European Community and the North American free trade zone, he said.

The Korean president said Yeltsin's visit to Korea will serve to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The basic Korea-Russia treaty to be signed during Yeltsin's visit will serve to elevate the two countries' relations, based on such universal human values as freedom and democracy, President No said.

Asked about prospects for Korean unification, No said that during his office of presidency, he successfully carried out the northern policy and thereby laid "external conditions" for unification.

As a result of the South's efforts to promote reconciliation and cooperation with North Korea, he said, the agreement on reconciliation, non-aggression, exchanges and cooperation has been signed between the two Koreas and now discussions have been going on to translate the basic accord into action.

If and when this discussion proceeds successfully and if the two sides sincerely implement the agreement, peaceful unification of South and North Korea would be realized within a short period of time, President No said.

## North Agrees on Future Exchanges, Cooperation

*SK0309102992 Seoul YONHAP in English 1002 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Panmunjom, Sept. 3 (YONHAP)—South and North Korean officials agreed here Thursday to open an air route between the Kimpo airport and the Sunan airport of Pyongyang for use in future inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation.

At the 7th meeting of the Exchanges and Cooperation Subcommittee of the South-North prime ministers meeting, the two sides also agreed to open the South's Pusan harbor and the North's Chongjin in addition to the two ports each side agreed earlier to open to the other side in exchanges.

The meeting, held at Peace House in the southern area of the truce village, was designed to discuss the wording of an auxiliary agreement in the area of exchanges and cooperation.

The subcommittee decided to have an economic exchanges and cooperation joint commission discuss and adopt a separate agreement on open-account settlement, investment guarantee, prevention of double taxation, and procedures for the resolution of disputes.

In another agreement, the South and the North decided to exchange various industrial information such as industrial standards and statistical figures, and to undertake joint researches and exhibitions.

At Thursday's meeting, the two sides agreed on the wording of 36 articles to bring to 62 the number of the articles of the auxiliary accord whose wording has been agreed on so far. Eight articles remain to be settled.

Among the unsettled clauses were the question of removing statutory and institutional obstacles to exchanges, the issue of whether government authorities should approve exchanges and cooperation projects, and the dispersed family question.

The two sides agreed to have a subcommittee chairmen's contact on Sept. 7 or 10 to continue to discuss the unsettled articles.

## North To Permit Foreign Investment in Zone

*SK0309103192 Seoul YONHAP in English 1007 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Panmunjom, Sept. 3 (YONHAP)—North Korea has legislated a law allowing 100-percent foreign investment for its initial application to the Rajin-Sonbong free trade and economic zone in the northeastern part of North Korea.

This was known as North Korean officials disclosed it at the seventh meeting of the South-North Exchanges and Cooperation Subcommittee held here Thursday.

A South Korean delegate to the meeting said that the new law, now awaiting ratification, would, according to North Korean officials, be applied to South Korean investors as well.

In other industrial districts like the Nampo light industrial estate, North Korea plans to allow only joint-venture foreign investment, however, the delegate said.

## KOTRA Assesses Future Trade With Taiwan

*SK0209033992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—The severance of diplomatic ties between South Korea and Taiwan will have little impact on trade, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) predicted Wednesday.

Exports to Taiwan are expected to grow 25 percent this year to 1,975 million U.S. dollars from last year's 1,690 million dollars despite the threats of retaliation by the Taipei Government, according to KOTRA's study on Korea-Taiwan trade prospects after severance of ties.

Taiwan slapped economic restrictions on Korean exporters after Seoul and Beijing normalized ties Aug. 24 and is turning out more regulations, but they are not likely to gravely affect two-way trade, KOTRA said, noting trade has been expanding and its structure is mutually complementary.

Taipei has abolished quotas for car imports from Korea, suspended talks on agricultural trade, excluded Korean firms from its six-year development plan, stopped giving favors to Korea in international biddings, and is seeking anti-dumping suits.

It is also said to be considering the application of basic tariffs instead of the current privileged rates to Korean goods and introducing tariff quotas.

But KOTRA argued that Taiwan's privileges for Korea extended only to unlimiting Korean bidders in its international projects and the only practical import restrictions could be the anti-dumping suits and introduction of tariff quotas.

Although Taiwanese companies filed anti-dumping suits against Korean high-and low-density polyethylene, it would be difficult for the government to pronounce the products dumping positive as the extent of harm done by the imports was uncertain, KOTRA said.

## GATT Director General Visits Seoul

### Arrives 2 Sep

*SK0309043892 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Sep 92 p 2*

[Text] Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), flew into Seoul yesterday for talks with Korean officials about the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

During his three-dy stay, Dunkel will meet with President No Tae-u and Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok today and Economic Planning Board Minister Choe Kak-kyu, Trade and Industry Minister Han Pong-su and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kang Hyon-uk tomorrow.

Also the chairman of the Uruguay Round Trade Negotiation Committee, Dunkel is expected to ask for Korean cooperation for a successful conclusion of the global trade negotiations.

He is now on an Asian tour that includes stops in Japan and Hong Kong.

### Meets Foreign Minister Yi

*SK0309095492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0529 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sep. 3 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok met Thursday morning with Arthur Dunkel, visiting director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the two exchanged views on prospects for the Uruguay Round global trade talks, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Yi reaffirmed the Korean Government's position that the trade negotiations should be concluded succesfully at an early stage, he said.

"It is hard to accept tariffication without exception in the agricultural sector, including rice, because of structural fragility of Korea's agricultural industry," Yi told Dunkel.

Dunkel, who is also chairman of the Uruguay Round Trade Negotiation Committee, asked for Korea's cooperation in the negotiations, saying that the global trade talks would be reopened after Sept. 20 for full-dress debate before the November presidential election in the United States.

He flew into Seoul on Wednesday to discuss the Uruguay Round with government officials.

Dunkel was to call on President No Tae-u and then meet with Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kang Hyon-uk later Thursday.

Dunkel is expected to explain to the officials the results of the Uruguay Round talks with the United States, the European Community and Japan, and to ask for cooperation for early conclusion of the global trade negotiations.

The South Korean Government, in response, would promise to make an active effort for a succesful conclusion of the talks on its judgement that the global trade negotiations will be beneficial to Korea and will reinforce the global free trade system, the spokesman said.

Dunkel is now on an Asian tour that includes Japan, Hong Kong and Korea, and is to visit the United States and Spain as well.

The Korean Government did not exclude the possibility of concluding the Uruguay Round negotiations in the Spring of 1993, but was determined to act in concert with Japan and other nations on tariffication without exception in the agricultural sector, government officials said.

### Meets President No

*SK0309100192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sep. 3 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u said Thursday he was expecting an early conclusion of the Uruguay Round global trade talks, with help from the political intentions of the major partners in the negotiations.

Meeting at Chongwadae with Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), No also said he was concerned that the Uruguay Round had made no headway in the agricultural sector due to a failure to narrow differences between the United States and the European Community, the presidential spokesman said.

"The Korean Government intends to gradually open the agricultural market because rapid opening would bring about socio-political problems like the breakdown of agriculture and massive layoffs as around 17 percent of the total workforce is employed in the agriculture-fisheries industry," No told Dunkel.

"South Korea has held progressive positions in every sector, as far as conditions permit, and is making its efforts steadily to open its agricultural market."

No gave Dunkel his word that the government would do its utmost to contribute to the success of the negotiations and believe the Uruguay Round would be concluded successfully, the spokesman said.

No emphasized the urgency of efforts to prevent economic regionalism from developing into protectionism, saying successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round was a prerequisite to the effort, he added.

### Infantry To Be Included in Peacekeeping Forces

*SK0209121092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 2 Sep 92*

["News analysis" by Yi Tong-min]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Government ended nearly a year-long dilemma on its participation in U.N. Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Wednesday by deciding to include infantry in its contingent.

The decision still requires approval by the president, which is practically guaranteed, but will bypass the National Assembly since it does not yet involve the dispatch of forces.

Government and DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] officials played down the decision, saying the only immediately required action was sending back a U.N. questionnaire on the size and format of the PKO contingent South Korea is willing to dispatch when needed.

But they are too modest considering the three government-ruling party consultations since early last month, when they had already decided on sending out 36 military observers and 154 medical support staffers.

Wednesday's decision calls for including 540 fighting soldiers among them. The Defense Ministry insisted the contingent should include an infantry battalion and suggested sending a special combat unit.

Oppositionists pointed to public concern and claimed that sending foot soldiers might result in deaths.

Moreover, such an action would justify Japan's dispatch of foot soldiers to the PKO, negatively influence confrontational inter-Korean relations, weaken justification for the U.S. military presence in South Korea, compromise national security capability and bring a financial burden, they said.

The main opposition Democratic Party immediately issued a statement denouncing Wednesday's decision, foreboding a serious clash when the National Assembly votes on it at the time of their actual dispatch.

But the government reasons that PKO participation is meaningless without sending infantrymen.

The ministry recalled the Gulf war, where South Korea made contributions in money, equipment and transport assistance but failed to make any impression with the allied forces.

Government and DLP officials list another reason—it is good for South Korea as a U.N. member, and especially as a nation that benefitted immensely from the U.N. forces during the Korean war, to actively participate in the United Nations' global peacekeeping efforts by including foot soldiers in the contingent.

PKO participation is different from the Vietnam war or the Gulf war, they say. PKO forces involve themselves in non-combat responsibilities in a state of cease-fire and immediately withdraw at a resurgence of conflict.

South Korea can always decide not to send the foot soldiers, depending on conditions of individual cases. The 61 countries already acting in the PKO formed their contingents around infantry battalions, they say.

Rebutting claims of possible weakening in national security capability, the officials said pulling out a 540-man battalion will not affect military strategy.

Although it is true that South Korea can always decline to send the soldiers, telling the United Nations that South Korea is willing to dispatch them is the kind of substantial commitment that jeopardizes a country's international credibility when it is broken.

Ministry sources said the government was seriously considering sending a special combat unit to the PKO.

The contingent members will receive a salary and special allowances from the South Korean Government. Commissioned officers will get an additional 2,000 U.S. dollars a month from the United Nations and the others an extra 1,500 dollars through the South Korean Government.

The ministry initially hoped to send the first PKO mission to Cambodia, since it is in the Asian region, but the possibility is now slim since the U.N. PKO force for Cambodia has been already completed and because of Cambodia's close ties with North Korea.

## Military Inspectors Study Manpower, Organization

*SK0209041392 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Sep 92 p 3*

[Text] The Armed Forces Special Inspection Group started yesterday to inspect manpower, and organization in the three service branches—the Army, Navy and Air Force—and units under the ministry's control in what is regarded as the largest such inspection conducted since the founding of the nation's Armed Forces.

A ranking official said that the ministry undertook the inspection in search of ways to trim the defense budget by slimming manpower, and merging or abolishing overlapping organizations.

The inspection, the official noted, differed much from previous ones undertaken partially on manpower of the individual service branches and logistics or intelligence units in terms of its nature and intensity.

The special inspection team is commanded by Army Lt. Gen. Pak Chae-hwa.

The official explained that the ministry had launched the massive inspection designed primarily to check and assess correctly whether or not the military manpower and organizations might contain any "spendthrift factors."

The ministry will apply a sharp surgical scalpel to military organizations and manpower deployment based on the inspection results, he added.

Defense Minister Choe Se-chang, a senior inspector said, directed the special inspection group to make a substantial review of manpower and organization so that visible outcomes might be produced.

The inspector added that the top defense official also advised the chiefs of the service branches and independent units to positively respond to the inspection.

Officers, noncommissioned officers (NCOs) and civilian employees of the units, which are to undergo the inspection, turned in to the inspection group descriptions of their respective daily tasks, work loads and job specifications Monday.

Meanwhile, there have been pros and cons on reduction of the defense budget ever since the consecutive collapse of the former Soviet Union and its East European allies put a period to the long cold war.

The annual defense spending of South Korea accounts for in the neighborhood of 4.6 percent of its yearly gross national product (GNP).

Those who argue for slashing of the defense expenditure assert that the government should take appropriate measures to cut back on as much spending as possible in the military modernization program now underway, pointing out that too many defense industries overlap.

They urged that the ministry awards contracts for one weapon or an item of equipment to one defense contractor to save defense expenditures by avoiding overlapping contracts.

## Burma

### SLORC Said Continuing Offensive in Karen State

*BK0309035292 (Clandestine) Democratic Voice of Burma in Burmese 1430 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[From "News in Brief" program]

[Text] The SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] has spread propaganda that it has suspended its military offensive in the Karen State. However, it is continuing its military operations in the southern and northern parts of Papun.

The SLORC named its operation in the southern Papun as Operation Kya-in, involving the 81st, 82d, and (?16th) Tactical Commmands. Two tactical commands are deployed in the northern Papun campaign.

KNU [Karen National Union] attacked and overran the camp of the 2d column of the 53d Infantry Regiment stationed at (Htilekhi). Continuous battles were fought from 25 July to 11 August during which many SLORC mercenaries were killed.

According to incomplete reports, altogether 89 soldiers, among them many (?commanders), were killed and 87 were wounded during these battles. Nine from the KNU were killed and 42 were wounded. (?Four) heavy weapons, 225 rounds of heavy weapon ammunition, 17 light weapons, and over 5,000 rounds of light weapon ammunition, 19 mines, one field glass, one 60-mm [no further specification given], one map, two manual generators, over 1,000 baskets of rice, and other food supplies and military equipment were seized from the enemy during these battles.

The SLORC deployed fighter planes for bombing during the campaign and it is continuing the offensive. They have opened another tactical command and are continuing the campaign.

### Authorities Seize Heroin at Mandalay Station

*BK0209145592 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1155 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[From the "News in Brief" program]

[Text] Preventive measures, suppressive activities, and legal actions have been taken against illegal narcotic drug trafficking and narcotic drug users under Operation Tagun Phase 5.

A combined team of military intelligence personnel, special branch people's police force members, and a railways people's police squad at 1500 on 23 August inspected the No. 55-UP Mandalay-Myitkyina train at Mandalay Central Station and seized 1.45 kg of heroin.

### Further Drug Seizures Reported

*BK0209145992 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[Excerpt] Preventive measures, suppressive activities, and legal actions have been taken against illegal narcotic drug trafficking and narcotic drug users under Operation Tagun Phase 5.

Thus, at 1930 on 14 August a combined team of military intelligence personnel and special narcotic drug squad members from Lashio People's Police Force seized 10 packets of heroin weighing 3.4556 kg near Lonelaw monastery on Thidalwin road, No. 2 ward, Lashio; at 1700 on 18 August eight packets of heroin weighing 3.249 kg were seized from the house of Daw Khin Htwe Yi of block 704, 33rd street, between 74th and 75th streets, Mawyagiwar ward, Mandalay Northeast Township; at 0630 on 10 August 2.6945 kg of raw opium were seized from the under deck of the schooner Ponnya which was anchored at Bhamo jetty; at 2330 on 8 August 12 packets of raw opium powder weighing 1.1 kg were seized from the house of U Maung Myint of Aungmingala ward; on 26 August 2.2227 kg of heroin were seized concealed in cookie boxes from the second coach of the 132-Down Lashio-Mandalay train; at 0730 on 25 August 117 bottles of Phensedyl in 125 milliliter bottles were seized from the Ngwegyobyu bus, registration no. RD 7929, which was traveling from Ye U to Monywa.

Similarly, special narcotic drug squad members from Kale acting on a tipoff at 1330 on 28 August seized 120 bottles of Phensedyl in 125 milliliter bottles from Layeinsu village in Kale Township, at 2330 on 29 August seized 550 bottles of Phensedyl in 125 milliliter bottles from Moehlaing village in Kale Township. [passage omitted]

## Cambodia

### Khmer Rouge Demands UNTAC's Akashi To Resign

*BK0309040592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Sep 92*

["Petition from the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy and Development of Cambodia in Canada to the UN secretary general"—date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] On 18 August 1992, an organization established by our compatriots in Canada called the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy and Development of Cambodia sent a petition to the UN secretary general. In the petition, they complained about the deadlock in the Paris accord implementation and demanded that Mr. Akashi step down as representative of the UN secretary general and head of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia].

The following are the contents of the petition:

It is worth recalling the following five important points of the 23 October 1991 Paris peace accord on Cambodia:

1. The Supreme National Council [SNC] is the sole source of authority in Cambodia throughout the transition;
2. The UNTAC will run the five key ministries: Public Security, National Defense, Information, Foreign Affairs, and Finance.
3. UNTAC will verify the withdrawal of foreign forces with their arms from Cambodia and their non-return;
4. Troops of all Cambodian parties must be demobilized, disarmed, and regrouped in cantonments under UNTAC control and supervision; and
5. UNTAC and SNC should jointly organize free, democratic, and fair general elections.

We support the UN Security Council's Resolution 767, requiring that UNTAC civilian areas be rapidly expanded through the abolishment of the puppet regime and the handing over of Cambodia's sovereignty to the SNC, and the verification of the complete withdrawal of foreign forces. We deeply thank the country-signatories of the Paris accord and international community, especially all donor countries which have contributed to its application.

We have followed the activities of the UN secretary general's special representative, Mr. Yasushi Akashi. We are extremely anxious because we have seen that after nine months since the signing of the Paris accord, the issue of the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] Hanoi invasion and occupation of Cambodia as a colony has not been resolved in the least. The efforts of the signatories of the Paris accord and international community have been blocked because the accord has not been implemented in order of priority. We hold that due to the accord's ineffective implementation, the Cambodian people are now hopeless about seeing a lasting peace and the restoration of an independent and glorious Cambodia.

We would like to point out that Mr. Akashi lacks common sense, courage, far-sight, and political will to perform the task the United Nations has entrusted to him. We do not believe in Mr. Akashi's ability to lead UNTAC to achieve the goals of the Paris accord. We see Mr. Akashi's allowing the Vietnamese settlers to vote as being tantamount to forcing the Cambodian people to accept peace at gunpoint. We also condemn Mr. Akashi's electoral bill because it endorses the Yuon Hanoi aggressors' policy of Vietnamizing Cambodia and it will make the Cambodian people become non-Cambodian.

We believe Mr. Akashi's goal is to sacrifice the Cambodian people for the economic interests of Japan, which wants to have the markets of the Vietnamese expansionists. The international community's contributions have also been misused through the distortions of the Paris accord. We will never accept to die under the yoke of the Vietnamese colonialists. We want freedom, independence, and justice. We are present throughout the world, and we demand our rights to vote as Cambodian citizens. We will register at the Big Five's embassies and consulates in the countries where we are living. If no urgent measures are taken, the current situation in Cambodia will develop into a tragedy.

In view of the above, we demand that Mr. Akashi resign as the special representative of the UN secretary general and UNTAC head.

## Hun Sen Discusses Implementation of Accord

*BK0109080392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Sep 92*

[Text] On the morning of 28 August, His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, received (Louise Pressett), Canadian ambassador to the United Nations, who was paying him a courtesy call.

H.E. Hun Sen highly valued the ambassador's visit to Cambodia saying that it is very important for peace in Cambodia. He also talked about the implementation of the Paris agreement in the past 10 months and said the CPP and the State of Cambodia Government have persisted in implementing the agreement correctly, in order to find real peace for the Cambodian people. On the contrary, the Khmer Rouge have not only refused to implement and abide by the Paris agreement, they also want to prolong the war and the Cambodian people's suffering.

(Louise Pressett) thanked H.E. Hun Sen for spending his valuable time in helping her to further understand the implementation of the Paris agreement in Cambodia.

## Hor Nambong Sends Greetings to SRV Counterpart

*BK0209065592 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[Text] On the 47th anniversary of the SRV's August Revolution and national day, His Excellency Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, conveyed a message of greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart, His Excellency Nguyen Manh Cam.

The message read: On this happy occasion, I wish the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam new, still greater successes in the implementation of a reform policy and the socioeconomic plan, which have already bore fruit.

We firmly believe that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will respond to the interests of our peoples and create stability in the region.

## Ceremonies Held To Release Troops Temporarily

*BK2908115792*

[Editorial report] Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian at 1200 GMT on 28 August carries a 25- minute report on ceremonies presided over by "Defense Minister Tie Banh and his aides, including

Ke Kimyan, Pol Saroeun, Nuon Sok, and Chhay Sangyun, to allow a number of officers and rank and file to temporarily return to civil life."

The announcer says that on 25 August, "His Excellency [H.E.] General Tie Banh, member of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, defense minister, and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC], accompanied by three-star Lieutenant General Meas Sophea, deputy chief of the Army General Staff," and other officials attended a ceremony "to allow 74 officers and troops of Kampot Province's armed forces to return to civil life temporarily." Also present at the event were Tit Ream, member of the CPP Central Committee and chairman of Kampot Province's party committee; Colonel Ung Vanarit, commander of the provincial army; and commander of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] force and UNTAC administration chief in the province.

The announcer continues by saying that on 25 August, "Gen. Ke Kimyan, member of the Standing Committee, first deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF]," presided over a ceremony "to allow 651 officers and combatants to temporarily return to civil life" at the headquarters of the 2d Military Region. Also attending the gathering were three-star Lt. Gen. (Mak Chuon), deputy chief of the Army General Staff and commander of the military region; India's Lt. Gen. (Gadel), commander of the UNTAC force; and many other officials.

And on the same day, the announcer adds, "Gen. Pol Saroeun, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of the CPAF General Staff," participated in a ceremony "to allow 1,040 officers and combatants at the headquarters of the 4th Military Region to temporarily return to civil life." Also present at the meeting were three-star Lt. Gen. Long Sopheap, commander of the 4th Military Region; Leng Vi, deputy chairman of the people's committee in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, and Widyono, UNTAC head in the province.

The announcer further says that on 22 August, a ceremony was held at the command of Division 5 "to allow 215 officers and rank and file to temporarily return to civil life." Present a the gathering were "three-star Lt. Gen. Chay Sangyun, member of the CPP Central Committee and deputy defense minister of the State of Cambodia;" Khieu Horl, vice chairman of the people's committee of Kompong Thom Province; Brigadier General Srei Bot, commander of Division 5; Brig. Gen. Meas Eng, chief of the division's political department; commander of the UNTAC force in Zone 5, and a great many people.

On 24 August, the announcer adds, at the naval base of Boeng Tonle Sap, a ceremony was held to allow "818 officers and combatants to temporarily return to civil life." Attending the event were "three-star Lt. Gen. Nuon Sok, deputy defense minister; Brig. Gen. Mao Chhin, chief of the Army Organizational Department; Rear Admiral Nuon Sokchhoeun, commander of the 96th naval unit;" representatives of the UNTAC forces, and other officials.

The announcer concludes by saying that a ceremony was recently held at the headquarters of Takeo Province's armed forces "to allow 1,049 officers and combatants to temporarily return to civil life." Participating in the meeting were "Lt. Gen. Preap Tan, deputy chief of the CPAF General Political Department; So Phirom, member of the CPP Central Committee and chairman of Takeo Province's party committee; Brig. Gen. Mao Chhem, commander of the 3d Military Region; commander of the UNTAC forces in Zone 6 and his aides, and Col. Prum Bunthan, commander of Takeo Province's armed forces."

## Indonesia

### U.S. Groups File Unfair Trade Petitions

*BK0209153392 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0932 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 02 (ANTARA)—Indonesia is facing allegations of unsound trade practice from U.S. industrial circles and private institutions again.

A U.S. private organisation calling itself "Asia Watch" has filed a petition to the U.S. Government in protest against Indonesia's breaching of labourers' rights as shown by the low wage of the country's labourers, said Halida Miljani, Director of Foreign Trade Relations, here on Tuesday.

The "Asia Watch" has asked the U.S. Government to cancel the Generalized System of Preference facility granted by the U.S. to Indonesia.

Another petition has been filed by a pencil manufacturing industry which has considered Indonesia's Government's recent imposition of export tax on logs a form of subsidy to timber processing industries.

"They have asked their government to impose a countervailing duty on Indonesia's exports of processed timber products," Halida said.

Halida said that the recent imposition of export tax on logs was actually intended for protecting the forests, increasing the added value of the country's exports and intensifying the development of industries to increase employment.

In response to the two petitions, Minister of Trade Arifin M. Siregar said that "Our success in increasing our export market share has caused producing countries to feel threatened and then launch allegations of dumping or unsound trade practice to maintain their position on trade."

The allegations are the risks of being successful, Arifin Siregar said.

The trade minister said that the allegations would be discussed in bilateral talks.

"The allegations that Indonesia is practising dumping and ignores labourers' rights have so far never been proved true," he said.

### Alatas Agrees to E. Timor Talks With Portugal

*LD0309043692 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1800 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[Text] Portugal and Indonesia will start talks on the situation in East Timor. The news was given today in Jakarta by the Indonesian foreign minister in an interview to Radio Renascenca. More details from Jakarta with our special correspondent Pedro Adao:

[Adao] After having refused on several occasions to speak to Portuguese journalists on East Timor, Ali Alatas gave in with a new announcement of negotiations between Lisbon and Jakarta, without previous conditions.

## Laos

### Article Views Relevance of Nonaligned Movement

*BK0309091392 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Feature article by Kho Keoviset: "The Nonaligned Movement Is Not Outdated"]

[Text] Respected listeners, the 10th Nonaligned Movement [NAM] summit, which is scheduled to be held in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, from 1 to 6 September is considered a significant event. It will produce an enhancement of solidarity and unification of the movement which will enable it to expand its role in establishing a new world order. In this summit, it is expected that the participants will discuss means of resolving various problems in the world by not following the path of serving any particular group of powers, but by being based on the common spirit of the entire world. In the past, the roles of the NAM and various developing countries in this regard have not been seen as they should have been. The NAM has been seen to support the settlement of various problems by the United Nations for peace, cooperation, and development. But it has particularly supported the efforts of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, in settling the problems in a democratic way.

There are many more problems to be raised for discussion during the NAM summit, such as the problem of poverty which has arisen from economic blockades, the problem of the implementation of human rights, and others. Indonesian President Suharto has said that the value of various basic principles as well as the goals of the NAM have remained relevant and been maintained since its first summit. Those basic principles and goals include the elimination of old and new colonialism under all circumstances, the elimination of racism, the settlement of disputes through peaceful means, noninterference in internal affairs of other countries, a halt to the arms race, respect for one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity, respect for each country's fundamental rights of self-determination, and the implementation of human rights. The NAM maintains that the new world order can emerge in any form, but not in the form of the new ruling system of the old colonialist administration, which uses strong power to defeat weak power and uses wealth to defeat poverty. In the views of the NAM, the new world order will be unanimously recognized and put into practice only when it conforms to the fundamental principles of the United Nations and when it is on the basis of equal rights and the sharing of responsibility among various nations.

BBC radio, in its broadcasting program on the morning of 12 May, said that, following the collapse of communism in the various countries in East Europe, the NAM has become an outdated organization. In fact, what the BBC has reported is wrong. They may see that the NAM's objectives run counter to the rights and interests of a number of [word indistinct] superpowers, because the NAM is composed of most poverty-stricken countries which are striving to develop themselves. Besides, the NAM comprises the countries which have been economically blockaded and isolated, such as Libya, North Korea, and Cuba. In the recent past, the NAM has raised problems in this regard in opposition to the West. There are also some other crucial problems in the world, such as the Middle East problem, the Yugoslavia problem, and the Cambodia problem, which will be attentively discussed during this summit by the NAM in accordance with its roles and responsibilities.

After the ministerial-level plenary meeting of the NAM Coordinating Committee in Bali, Indonesia, accepted the PRC as a NAM observer in the middle of last May, the head of the PRC delegation said in his speech: With the new change in the situation, the various basic principles of the NAM still require implementation and their value has continued to be very relevant and significant. Colonialism has been eliminated, but the political influences of the superpowers have continued. Despite the expansion of the world's science and technologies and the wealth of materials at the service of society, the world's people in general, especially those in developing countries, are still facing serious economic difficulties in their daily life. Generally speaking, the main, basic objectives of the NAM, such as peace and development, which have been adopted for mankind, have not yet been fulfilled.

In the new stage, the NAM is prepared to face various trials arising from the new changes in the world situation. It is believed that the NAM will actively make efforts to contribute, in a progressive manner, to the establishment of the new, suitable world order, which can bring about independence, peace, justice, civilization, and happiness for today's world community.

## Leaders Greet SRV Counterparts on National Day

*BK0209035792 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[1 September joint greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and state president; Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV, on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the SRV's national day on 2 September]

[Text] On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the National Assembly, the government, and the people of Laos, we would like to convey warm salutations and best wishes to you, comrades, and through you, to the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly, and all fraternal people of Vietnam.

Over the past 47 years, the Vietnamese people have passed through the path of difficult struggle and furious trials and have won glorious victories in liberating and unifying the nation as well as in building and defending their beloved country. In recent years, promoting and expanding their profound patriotic spirit and traditions of industriousness, perseverance, and creativeness, the heroic Vietnamese people have achieved a significant, initial success in comprehensively carrying out the renovation cause in a principled manner in accordance with the resolutions of the Sixth and the Seventh CPV Congresses. Serious difficulties in the economic and social fields have been initially settled. Along with the development of the business production of various economic sectors, the people's rights to ownership of the country have been enhanced through the extensive implementation of the democratic system and the change in the political system on the appropriate and firm path. The roles and status of the SRV have been increasingly raised to an ever higher level in the region and the world following the consistent and brisk implementation of the correct foreign policy. Foreign investments have also increased following the broadening of foreign relations. All these have contributed to guaranteeing the political stability. They have also served as a firm basis for the party and fraternal people of Vietnam to continue to march forward to achieve the goal that they have chosen.

We, as well as the entire Lao people, are elated at the initial, significant achievements won by the party, government, and fraternal people of Vietnam. We are also pleased to note that the friendship relations, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two countries have been increasingly promoted and expanded. These have been clearly shown through the success of the visit to the LPDR last month by the high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi. We highly appraise the success of the visit and consider it a significant step of promoting and flourishing the friendship and special solidarity between our two nations as well as a step to improve and strengthen the all- round cooperation between our two countries to reach a new level of quality and efficiency.

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has also sent a greetings message to Comrade Nguyen Manh Cam, foreign affairs minister of the SRV.

## Ministry, French Delegation Discuss Language Use

*BK0109100892 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 1 Sep 92*

[Text] Vientiane, September 1 (KPL)—A delegation of the Ministry of Science and Technology headed by its minister Souli Nanthavong and a French delegation headed by Mrs. Catherine Tasca, deputy minister of foreign affairs, in charge of French speaking countries and cultural relations with overseas, discussed here yesterday morning the cooperation in French language use.

The discussion centered on the principal use of French language in many areas such as education, culture, information, radio, television, economy, science, technology, and others.

The two sides were unanimous in continuing the use of French language in the new era, especially the implementation of the achievement of the fourth summit of French-speaking countries.

The Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] has been granted permanent membership of the Community of the French-speaking Countries since the fourth summit held in Paris in 1991. Heading the Lao delegation to the summit was President Kaysone Phomvihan.

Being a permanent member of this institute benefits Laos not only in language and culture but also promoting the cooperation in other fields.

The French delegation arrived here on 30 August for a 3-day visit to Laos.

## Prime Minister Receives French Delegation

*BK0109164192 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Sep 92*

[Text] This morning in Vientiane, Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] received a courtesy call from a French delegation led by Mrs. Catherine Tasca, deputy minister of foreign affairs in charge of Francophone countries and international cultural relations. The French delegation has been on an official visit to Laos since 30 August.

On this occasion, she informed the Lao prime minister of the results of the French delegation's visit to the LPDR, particularly on the outcome of their meetings and discussion with their Lao counterparts on work and activities concerning bilateral cooperation in various fields, such as education, culture, economy, and science. Regarding these, she reported that both Lao and French officials concurred that both countries should improve in these fields in a more efficient manner. The prime minister highly praised the visit to Laos of the French delegation believing that the visit will significantly contribute to the promotion of the gradually expanding Lao-French relations and cooperation.

On the same morning, Khamtai Siphandon also received a delegation of the Bangkok Bank from Thailand which was on a visit to Laos.

## Philippines

### Iraq Seeks Support for Lifting of 'No-Fly' Zone

*HK0209024992 Quezon City MALAYA in English 2 Sep 92 p 3*

[By Carlito Pablo]

[Text] Iraq sought yesterday support from the Philippine government against the air embargo imposed by allied forces led by the United States.

Salah Eldeen Sulaiman, second secretary of the Iraqi Embassy, submitted a note verbale to the Department of Foreign Affairs describing the move as an act of aggression and interference in its internal affairs the "no-fly zone" set by the US, Great Britain and France in its 32nd parallel.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo said the government has not yet formulated its position on the issue. "I would rather not give any comment one way or the other at this point," he said.

Romulo is set to fly to Jakarta late today to accept Philippine membership in the Non-Aligned Movement which is holding its summit meeting until Sept. 6.

The "no-fly-zone" purportedly aims to protect separatist Shiite Muslims in southern Iraq from the vastly superior air and ground forces of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

### Exploratory Talks With Communists 'Went Well'

*HK0209152492 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 Sep 92*

[Text] Former priest Luis Jalandoni, national vice chairman for international affairs of the National Democratic Front [NDF], said the initial discussions between government emissaries and the NDF in The Hague, the Netherlands, went well.

In an interview with DZRH, Jalandoni said the discussions covered the reasons for the armed struggle in the Philippines, and how peace can be achieved in the country. Jalandoni said:

[Begin Jalandoni recording] The atmosphere was open, frank, and cordial, and the presentation of positions by both sides was frank. In the case of the NDF, we stressed the importance of taking up the root causes of armed conflict in the Philippines. [end recording]

Jalandoni presented the four-point position which the NDF will insist is to be included in the peace talks agenda to finally resolve the more than 23 years of insurgency in the Philippines. It includes respect for human rights and international humanitarian law; implementation of genuine socio-economic reforms, including agrarian reform; political, constitutional, and electoral reforms; and a search for solutions to implement the cease-fire in line with mutual amnesty.

[Begin Jalandoni recording] The root causes of armed conflict, including socio-economic problems like land reform, must be given enough attention, and the amnesty, the mutual amnesty on both sides, can be taken up in the latter part of the peace talks. [end recording]

### No Preconditions for Formal Talks

*HK0309025792 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Sep 92 p 10*

[Text] The government and the National Democratic Front [NDF] on Monday agreed to hold formal peace talks without preconditions in a renewed bid to end the 24-year-old insurgency in the country.

In a joint declaration signed in The Hague by government emissary Rep. Jose Yap and his NDF counterpart Luis Jalandoni at the end of their two-day exploratory talks, the two sides agreed that "the holding of peace negotiations must be in accordance with mutually acceptable principles, including national sovereignty, democracy and social justice and no precondition will be made to negate the inherent character and purpose of the peace negotiations."

The declaration was signed at the Clingendael Institute, a research and education center on the outskirts of the Dutch capital, and witnessed by Byron Bocar, Coni Ledesma, and Jose Ma. Sison of the NDF and Rep. Eric Singson and Justice Undersecretary Teresita de Castro of the government panel.

### Manila Rejects Third-Party Mediation

*HK0309025892 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Sep 92 p 1*

[Text] Government officials yesterday rejected suggestions that formal peace talks with communist rebels be held abroad under the auspices of a neutral international group.

Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon and Haydee Yorac, chairman of the newly created National Unification Commission [NUC] said peace talks with the communist-led National Democratic Front [NDF] should be held here with no third party mediating.

At least four senators—Wigberto Tanada, Blas Ople, Rodolfo Biazon and Agapito Aquino—took a similar stand, saying the 23-year communist rebellion "is an internal conflict that should be settled here without external intervention."

Rep. Jose "Apeng" Yap, government emissary, and Luis Jalandoni, NDF representative, agreed in the Netherlands Tuesday [1 Sep] night to a resumption of formal peace negotiations which broke down in 1987 owing to "irreconcilable differences."

The formal declaration signed in the Hague, however, made no mention of the place, date and mechanics for the resumption of the talks.

Jalandoni, however, said at the start of the three-day exploratory talks with Yap that the NDF preferred to hold peace negotiations in a foreign country mediated by either the United Nations or the European Parliament.

The NDF is the umbrella group of all outlawed leftist organizations in the Philippines including the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army.

Satur Ocampo, ex-NDF chief who was released Tuesday [1 Sep], has also suggested that the government and NDF allow the United Nations to broker a peaceful settlement of one of the world's last Marxist insurgencies.

"This is a Philippine affair. Things should be sorted out, negotiated and resolved here," Yorac told reporters after she was appointed head of the NUC which shall represent the government in formal negotiations with the NDF.

Drilon, who was also appointed to the nine-man commission, said the government's view "is that the (talks) should be held here."

He added that there can be "no third party" to the talks because the insurgency is "an internal conflict of the Philippines involving Filipinos."

"The government rejects the intervention of a foreign government or a foreign agency (in the talks)," Drilon added.

Otherwise, the justice secretary said the government was "entering the peace process ... without any conditions."

He urged the NDF to do the same.

Drilon said the agreement between Yap and Jalandoni was merely "recommendatory" and that the NUC, once operational, will oversee the entire peace process, including an amnesty program and negotiations with rebels.

President Ramos yesterday signed Executive Order No. 19 creating the NUC.

Drilon said the President has asked Yorac to head the NUC, and that the outspoken official of the Commission on Elections is "90 percent sure" of accepting the job. Yorac has asked for two weeks to wind up her work at the Comelec [Commission on Election].

Aside from Yorac and Drilon, the other NUC members are Defense Secretary Renato S. de Villa, Senators Rodolfo Biazon and Wigberto Tanada, Representatives Jose Yap and Eduardo Ermita, and Dr. Feliciano Carino, chairman of the National Council of Churches of the Philippines.

The ninth NUC member, which would also come from the private sector, has yet to be named.

The NUC, which was given an initial P [Philippine peso] 12-million budget, will be directly under the Office of the President.

Drilon said the NUC has been given the task of drafting a "viable amnesty program" that will lead to a "just, comprehensive and lasting peace" in the country.

He said 53 more "political prisoners" have applied for presidential clemency or temporary release from jail.

He said those who applied were mostly leftist rebels convicted of crimes against the state, and all are detained at the New Bilibid Prisons in Muntinlupa.

## Freed Communist Leaders Malay, Ocampo Interviewed

*HK0309012892 Quezon City ABS-CBN 2 Television in English 1430 GMT 1 Sep 92*

[Interview with released communist rebel leaders Satur Ocampo and Carolina Boby Malay by Loren Legarda—from the "Inside Story" program; place and date not given; recorded; italicized passages in Tagalog]

[Text] [Legarda] We featured a profile on Boby Malay some time ago when she was still incarcerated. We talked to her parents, Dean and Mrs. Armando Malay; her children, Silahis and Andron; and her close friends, Behn Cervantes and Eta Rosales. She then wrote us a letter from her detention cell thanking us for the story and ended it by saying: *I hope I get to know you in freedom.* We met her briefly after that.

Tonight, we talk to Boby as she shares with us her views on peace, on her husband Satur Ocampo, on life.

What do you feel about the government's creation of the National Unification Commission, and its total package of offer of amnesty?

[Malay] I would like to believe at this point that something good, something substantial will come out of the efforts of both sides to try and work out a negotiated settlement of this long-standing problem.

[Legarda] Do you honestly believe in the willingness and sincerity of the government to do so?

[Malay] I am going to go by what they are doing. And as far as we are concerned, since Satur looks set to be freed one of these hours, that sign....[changes thought] It leaves so much room for *catching up*, you know. Because there are 600 other political detainees who equally deserve to win their freedom and, just in Fort Bonifacio alone, there are so many others who are detained, both military and civilians. We would like to see the government make good on its promise to release all political prisoners.

[Legarda] Are you going to help in helping out the other political detainees?

[Malay] Oh, yes. I have that commitment to help win the freedom of all people who are detained for political reasons.

[Legarda] In the president's state-of-the-nation address, the repeal of Republic Act [RA] 1700, the antisubversion law, which in effect legalizes the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army], was somehow well-received. What is your reaction to this?

[Malay] Well, personally, I think that the RA 1700 is a law that has long become anachronistic. But given the state of mind that has governed, that has been prevailing in most previous administrations, we can understand perfectly, you know, the frame of mind that they have, which sees anything dissenting to be a communist-inspired plot. As far as I am concerned, it should have been repealed long ago. It should have never been passed at all. But the point is that repealing RA 1700, making the Communist Party legal, is not going to be the solution to the armed struggle, because as long as fundamental responses are not undertaken, or even as long as the masses of the people, ordinary working people, do not perceive government to be working for their interests, whether or not through fundamental reforms, then it is very hard to get started even on solving this problem.

[Legarda] But for a Third World country, impoverished as we are, like the Philippines, what kind of changes are they expecting or waiting for?

[Malay] Basically, as you know, the big problem in our country is poverty. Now, why is there poverty? It's because of the unequal distribution of wealth. It's because there are policies and programs in place that prevent national economic development. I think in a nutshell that would be it.

[Legarda] Is there really a weakening or a demoralization among the ranks of the CPP-NPA, as the military and the government often says?

[Malay] Well, going by press reports, I would say that morale is quite high. I think that there is this repeated assertion that the struggle will go on since the basis for the armed struggle continues to exist.

[Legarda] You were a member of the negotiating panel in 1986. What do you think caused the talks to be stalled? What caused the failure of the peace talks?

[Malay] Well, on two levels, I would analyze it this way. On a very basic level, I think now, on hindsight, the two points of view were too far apart. With the government side insisting on putting the talks within the framework of the 1986 Constitution, and with the immediate end in view of obtaining the surrender of arms; while the NDF side was concentrating or focusing on an agenda that would lead to basic change—fundamental reforms, as I have said. So they were really much too far apart at that point in 1986. And I think that some government officials now agree to that. I think even Senator Enrile thinks that way, that at that time the government was not prepared. Now, I don't know if the government is prepared today.

The second immediate cause of the break-up was, as you remember as well, the massacre of unarmed peasants at a demonstration in Mendiola [bridge leading to Malacanang]. And that was the last straw, so to speak, that caused the two panels to mutually agree that the situation was such that the security of both sides could not be guaranteed any more. You will remember that at that time, the military establishment was very much against the holding of peace talks, and there were threats left and right being bandied and it got to the point that reports were being received already by the government panels that they could not assure the physical safety neither of the NDF panel nor the government panel. And then came this massacre, and that was it.

[Legarda] Now that you and Satur are free, would you help out in the negotiations, in the peace efforts of the government?

[Malay] I don't think that Satur has received any invitation to participate.....

[Legarda, interrupting] If he does?

[Malay] I cannot answer for him.

[Legarda] Would you encourage him?

[Malaya] We are definitely committed to help bring about a peaceful solution to the civil war that is going on. Definitely, we are going to, in one way or another, helping [word indistinct]....

[Legarda, interrupting] Are you going to abandon your cause?

[Malay] No. No. We cannot....

[Legarda, interrupting] How will you pursue it then?

[Malay] We are planning to take up our places in mainstream society. We want to share the space that has been made by the efforts of people's organizations. We must remember that the democratic space that has been won was a product of a long struggle. And, of course, it

must be maintained, it must be defended and enlarged. And we think that we can do our share in doing that.

[Legarda] Boby, what are the terms and conditions of the release of Satur?

[Malay] As far as I understand it, there are no terms and conditions attached to his release. The court ordered the release of Satur this afternoon on the basis that the government prosecutors had withdrawn opposition to his petition for bail. He was released to the custody of his lawyer, Antonio Rosales, and also to Senator Tanada and Senator Aquino.

[Legarda] So what does it mean when he is released to the custody of these three people? They will be responsible for his actions and he should be under the watchful eye of these three people?

[Malay] Well, I think that they accepted the government's request for them to act as guarantors with trust in Satur that he is going to be responsible for himself and that he will appear at all court sessions where he is required to be present. I think Satur made a manifestation this afternoon before the court, saying that he wanted to place it on record that he was protesting against this imposition by the executive of the condition of having a guarantor because, he says, I can very well be responsible for myself.

[Legarda] But he accepted it anyway.

[Malay] Well, it was a condition. The government said there were going to be delays if he refused.

[Legarda] Therefore, his release has a certain condition.

[Malay] Yes. In a sense, you could say that it was kind of coercion.

[Legarda] So, what are your plans now that you are together as a family? What are your priorities?

[Malay] Well, we want to be a family first of all, to become a family for the first time. We haven't lived together with our children for a long, long, long time. And he has promised we will go to concerts and we will go to plays.

[Legarda] You plan to work, of course.

[Malay] Yes.

[Legarda] What kind of work will you be willing to get into?

[Malay] Well, not exactly all that's going to be offered. Any honorable job that's not going to go against our principles.

[Legarda] Apart from caring for your children, going to concerts, what else are you going to pursue? What will your priorities be?

[Malay] I think that Satur has said he has been very much interested in NGO [nongovernment organization] work and he might look into that. But, you know, give him a few days to get his bearings outside.

[Legarda] How much influence do you have on Satur?

[Malay] Well, I guess, like everybody else, you know, we influence each other. We're partners.

[Legarda] Will you and Satur ever go back underground?

[Malay] Well, I can't. You know, conditions can be such... [changes thought] Remember that we went underground the first time because conditions were so bad. There were threats to our physical safety. So I can't guarantee that it won't happen again. But we would like very much to assert our right to live a normal life. I think that's it.

[Legarda] How have your kids Silahis and Anton fared, growing up without parents?

[Malay] Well, I was very pleasantly surprised upon coming home to find these are normal children, normal teenagers. They are normal teenagers, and they don't seem to have very many hangups.

[Legarda] Are they very much politicized like their parents?

[Malay] They are not activists. No. I think they are going to find their own way in the world. We cannot dictate what path they must take. It's for them to determine.

[Legarda] You yourself were released just a few months ago. How has life been? What kind of changes have you seen in your life?

[Malay] Well, it has been a great pleasure to be meeting people again that I haven't seen for 20 years, 25 years, even 30 years. I feel as if I've come back from another world. It's really a great joy to find the warm support of so many people and I feel that my time has not been wasted, that people understand and they sympathize with what we've been fighting for.

[Legarda] How about your friends from the underground movement? What do they feel about your coming out now? Satur has been freed and you are joining the mainstream society.

[Malay] We have had no contact with the underground since my release. But I imagine that they would be as pleased as we are that we are finding our own place in mainstream society.

[Legarda] What are the changes you experienced in your life and what are the plans and directions you plan to take?

[Malay] Yes, family. I would also like to help others understand what this has been all about. And I would like to participate in the great dialogue, the great clearing up of ideas that must take place in our society because I think that that crucial problem confronting Philippine society today is that we are at a loss as to what direction

we are going to take and how we are going to get there. And I would like to participate as one of the many millions of Filipinos in that exercise of democracy.

[Legarda] If you were to do things all over again, would you have it any other way?

[Malay] No. Honestly, no. I have no regrets. It has been a good life. In the last 20 years, I have made great friends with people with whom I would never have had relationships with before. I have known people from the peasantry and from the working class and these are really relationships which have changed my life.

[Legarda] Despite all the pain and struggle?

[Malay] Oh yes, it has been worth it.

[Legarda] After several years of detention, Satur Ocampo, former spokesman of the National Democratic Front, has been released by the Ramos government and was placed under the custody of his lawyer, Attorney Rosales, and Senators Butz Aquino and Wigberto Tanada. Tonight we talk to Satur Ocampo for the first time after his release.

[Legarda] Satur, what are the terms and conditions of your release?

[Ocampo] As I understand, the court ordered my release on recognizance under the custody of my lawyers, Arno Sanidad, Antonio Rosales and Romeo Capulong, and two senators of the Philippines, Senators Wigberto Tanada and Butz Aquino. I think there is no other condition. I am not required to apply for the amnesty package of the government, although I protested that the condition of requiring two custodians outside of my lawyers is already part of that program. I consider that an infringement on the independence of the court, which could have otherwise freed me on its own recognizance.

[Legarda] You would consider that's the only condition for your release, which eventually you acceded to?

[Ocampo] Well, the other condition is that two remaining cases are still not resolved. I am required to appear when the court calls for my appearance.

[Legarda] And you're referring to the kidnapping charge against you?

[Ocampo] And particularly the illegal possession of firearms charge in Makati. They set the hearing in October. The other case, for kidnapping with serious illegal detention, is already pending final decision by the court. The prosecution has rested this case before the elections, and we have filed a motion for dismissal of the case.

[Legarda] Your release has been announced many times over to the media. What caused the delay of all this?

[Ocampo] What also somehow outraged me was the fact that I could have been released either in January or in May this year. But the prosecution, represented by the special military prosecutor, moved for a postponement. And in the meantime, what riled me was that he was trying to convince me to plead guilty to rebellion so I could be freed. Now my contention is that for more than seven years, this prosecutor prosecuted me for rebellion but failed to do so, and then filed four different criminal cases which are nonbailable. He lost already in two and I think he is liable to lose in the other two. So there is no reason for me, whatever justification, to plead guilty to any crime. I am confident that finally, after the court shall have acted on the two remaining cases, I would walk out a free man, a totally free man, unencumbered by any conviction of any crime, except to love the people of the Philippines.

[Legarda] What do you feel right now, the first few hours you taste freedom?

[Ocampo] Well, of course, moments like this are always overwhelming. And going to this place, recalling the romance of the early years before martial law, gives me a new feeling of renewal.

[Legarda] What are your plans now, what are your priorities, what are the things you'd like to do immediately?

[Ocampo] Well, right now, I feel that I would not be able to do as I please because I think for the next few days media people would still be hounding me for statements, for interviews and all this. I think this is all part of the game. But ultimately I look forward to having a quiet dinner with the family for the first time, with my two grown-up children, Silahis and Anton, and the old folks. And then tomorrow I would like to see my mother. She's 82 years old. She's staying with one of my sisters in Pasay. She called up as soon as I came here. She was on the phone so I had to talk to her. It was a great feeling that I was to tell my mother: *I am here. I am free.*

[Legarda] You spent 20 years of your life, the prime years of your life—you are 63 now—either underground or in detention. Would you have it any other way?

[Ocampo] No. I have no regrets with what I went through, except for the fact that of the 20 years, more than half of that, 12 years and a half, were spent in prison.

[Legarda] How was was life inside? Did they inflict any injuries on you, any human rights abuses or violations?

[Ocampo] Well, I underwent one of the most severe tortures the first time I was arrested under martial law. That was on January 14, 1976. For one week I was subjected to all sorts of torture, psychological, physical. And then I was subjected to isolated detention, all told nine months. The second time around, we were in isolated imprisonment with my wife for 22 months. But the second time it was relatively comfortable because we tried to make up for the time that we were occupied with things other than ourselves.

[Legarda] And you've seen your children during that time. Your detention was a chance for you to be closer to them, because when you were underground you hardly saw them grow up.

[Ocampo] Yes. That was one of the good things about my being in a fixed place all the time I was in detention the first time around, because my children were able to see me there while my wife was elsewhere. So it was an occasion for me to reestablish my kinship, the fatherly love for my children which I feel they have maintained, that they have a sense of pride of what I've been through, although they are quite shy facing media when they are asked about us.

[Legarda] What are your views on the amnesty program of the government?

[Ocampo] You know, I have always been very frank in public and with government officials who took time to seek my views on this matter. I am not against an amnesty as a principle. But I think the way things are, the question of amnesty must be situated in context of the peace process which the Ramos government is initiating. If this peace process prospers sufficiently towards formal peace negotiations, and hopefully towards a negotiated political settlement, amnesty would be among the components when the issue of what to do with the armed groups—AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], NPA, the arms that are involved—will be dealt with. And that is where the issue.... [changes thought] Whether it will require an amnesty or no more remains to be seen. It is, I think, an impediment to foist an amnesty such as it is now, only a rehash of Executive Order 350 of Cory Aquino, which is very onerous in that it requires the intended beneficiaries of the amnesty to apply and to concede a number of things.

[Legarda] What do you feel are the prospects of the ongoing peace talks in the Netherlands?

[Ocampo] Before the two panels met, I was very optimistic, because Congressman Yap talked to us before he left and he got my views about it. On the basis of my experience in 1986 and 1987, I gave him some advice, particularly that the government must adjust from its very hardline position of requiring surrender first, and the condition of submitting to the Constitution, which were the causes of the stalemate in 1987. Well, I was surprised that in the opening statement, Congressman Yap had then posed the requirement that the NDF must recognize the 1987 Constitution, must recognize the Armed Forces as the only armed forces—which means dismantling the NPA—well ahead of any agenda.

[Legarda] So do you think there will be another deadlock again?

[Ocampo] I hope that would not deter the two panels. Since this is an exploratory discussion, I suppose there will be some concessions from both sides, because Congressman Yap also followed up with a statement saying that he would not give up if there would be a corresponding hard position on the part of the NDF. What is important here in my discussions with [Defense] Secretary de Villa, we agreed that it requires a lot of patience and perseverance because we expect a lot of flak, a lot of hardening of positions, particularly when the issue is being ventilated in media, where both sides make statements that have a tendency to be hardened as the other party responds.

[Legarda] Finally, Satur, will you be giving up your cause completely, or will you be pursuing the cause of the NDF quietly as you go to the mainstream of society?

[Ocampo] I'll say my intention is never to give up my commitment to the people. Whether it is in the name of the NDF or not is another matter. After I was arrested, my links with the NDF had been severed. So I am a man on my own now, although I carry much of the political positions of the National Democratic Front. I am committed to pursue the struggle of our people for total independence—political, economic, social—until the last possible effort that I can exert and the last possible means that will be at my command, and to the last gasp of my breath.

[Legarda] Will you ever go underground again?

[Ocampo] I am determined to fight it out in the open. Now, I don't know if they will try to force me to go underground. But I think I can effectively pursue the objectives without going underground.

[Legarda] Satur Ocampo hopes that the ongoing peace talks in the Netherlands will yield positive results. Satur, in the meantime, will continue to pursue his cause within the mainstream of society.

## Thailand

### Ministries To Seek Trade Retaliation Measures

*BK0309022392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Sep 92 p B1*

[Text] Seven ministries have been instructed by the government to review existing laws and regulations which can be used as trade retaliation measures against nations adopting protectionist measures on the import of products from Thailand.

Informed sources said the instruction was given at a meeting yesterday among top officials of the commerce, public health, finance, transport and communications, agriculture, industry and foreign ministries.

The meeting was chaired by Deputy Commerce Minister M R Pridiyathon Thewakun who said that the government is looking for ways of increasing the country's bargaining power.

"Thailand has been bullied all along and has never retaliated. The government does not want to remain at a disadvantage," he stressed.

The apparent "get tough" international trade and investment message was also given in a separate interview by Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin who announced that Thailand has no plans of extending the treaty of amity, which allows certain trade and investment privileges, to any country so that fairness can be maintained.

The Thai government has already indicated to the US that it wants to withdraw from the bilateral treaty of amity since the economic relationship between the two have vastly changed since the Vietnam War era when the treaty was drawn up.

"The review does not mean that the US market, where 22-23 per cent of Thai exports are destined, is not seen as important by Thailand. In fact, the review might lead to a positive outcome. It could be completed within the tenure of this government," Asa said.

Pridiyathon also said that the proposed trade office (like the US Trade Representative Office), which will act as the coordinated trade body between state agencies and where complaints from the private sector can be filed, could be established before the current government bows out.

But he added that there were no conclusions arrived at during the meeting with representatives from the seven economic-related ministries yesterday.

He said the Commerce Ministry has instructed overseas commercial counsellor offices to draw up a list of products entering Thailand. The government might put restrictions on these products should Thai products be acted upon unfairly by importing nations.

Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on said Thailand wanted to announce to the world that it can act against trade protectionism. He emphasized that the kingdom must have trade retaliation measures to cope with greater protectionism expected from the formation of various trade blocks.

Before, countries which imposed trade protectionist measures against Thai exports were mainly from the European Community and the US. But now, Korea, New Zealand Australia and even the Philippines have imposed such measures.

Amaret said Thailand also wanted to see how effective its trade retaliation measures will be. "We always have a blade in our hands but we have never used it. It may be rusted already. Even if we just throw it (the blade around), it will be better than doing nothing."

Informed sources said each ministry was ordered to collate laws and rulings, such as food and drug regulations, which can be used a trade retaliation measures.

For starters, the government intends to enforce the rules of origin and consumer laws strictly as well a countervailing and anti-dumping duties, quarantine and related law against imports from countries which have adopted trade protectionist measures against Thai products.

Sources said Thai exports grew 13.2 per cent annually from 1980 1990, the world's highest rate surpassing even that of Taiwan an South Korea.

## No Conclusion Reached on May Violence Report

*BK0209035592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Sep 92 p A1*

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday studied the final report of the government committee investigating the political violence in May, but reached no conclusion.

It had been expected that the Cabinet would decide yesterday whether to publicize the report and approve the investigating panel's recommendations calling for legal amendments to prevent similar incidents in the future.

Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun told reporters after yesterday's Cabinet meeting that the issue would be discussed again next week.

"Cabinet members exchanged opinions during today's meeting but there was no conclusion. We will try to settle the issue by next week," he said.

## Political Attitudes of Military Viewed

*BK3108025592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 Aug 92 p A3*

["Comment" by Phaisan Chuenprasaeng]

[Text] What happened last week inside the Air Force Auditorium showed that hardline thinking still prevails among military personnel despite the recent dramatic sidelining of armed forces leaders blamed for the Ratchdamnoen massacre.

During the rare meet-the-politicians forum, some 2,000 officers making up the audience obviously thought the military was not to blame for the deaths of people killed during the uprising against the Suchinda government.

The forum was supposed to allow political parties to outline their policies, but the audience used the occasion to grill those whom they believed should also be held responsible for the political bloodbath in May.

Bearing the brunt of the scrutiny were the Phalang Tham, New Aspiration and Democrat parties, the former opposition parties which joined hands in the successful campaign against the Suchinda Administration.

Whenever embarrassing or controversial questions were posed to the party leaders, the auditorium exploded in applause, loud cheers as well as boos and jeers.

The questions revolved around the argument that if protesters had remained at Sanam Luang and had not been egged on to Ratchdamnoen Avenue, the bloodshed could have been averted.

"Had you remained at Sanam Luang for 10 days or 10 months, no problems would have occurred. Why did you try to move the people to Ratchdamnoen Avenue and toward Government House late at night?" one officer asked.

"Will you Phalang Tham, Democrat and New Aspiration parties instigate mobs again if you fail to form the next government?" was another question greeted with an uproar.

"You are accusing the military of being wrong, aren't you? What made us look wrong?"

Some questions reflected genuine curiosity or could have been taken as sincere argument, given the controversial leadership of pro-democracy chief Chamlong Simuang before the first shots were fired. It was Chamlong who led crowds to the first clash with police at Paan Fah Bridge, after weeks of peaceful demonstrations.

But was Wednesday's audience thinking that, in times of rioting or unrest, it is all right for soldiers to kill their countrymen.

Academics, the press and other pro-democracy groups have been working hard to explain that the May rallies were held not because of hatred toward the military, but because some of their leaders were hampering the development of democracy just to serve their vested interest.

The representatives of the Phalang Tham, Democrat and New Aspiration were apparently caught off guard during Wednesday's forum. The obvious hostility dampened any hopes about reconciliation between the so-called "angelic" parties and the armed forces.

Receiving loud cheers was a representative of the pro-military Prachakon Thai Party, which has insisted that the brutal Ratchdamnoen crackdown was a justified means of dealing with "trouble-makers".

What happened in the Air Force Auditorium was disheartening. If institutionalism prompted the boos and jeers, that was understandable. But if the audience really thought that the use of lethal weapons to quell unarmed political dissenters was justified, there are reasons to worry.

"Comradeship" has been glorified in military terms. But outsiders have abhorred the armed forces' explanations of "unity", which has been abused again and again by several groups of coup makers wanting to exert their political control.

When senior army officers came out to defend the military's crackdown on the protesters, many thought they were not reflecting the opinion of the majority in the armed forces. After Wednesday one cannot be so sure that the hard-line stance only exists among some ambitious generals.

Criticism that military officials share a similar mentality because they have passed the same old process of "thinking like soldiers after being taught to be soldiers cannot be taken for granted. It is a matter for worry if the air force officials really believe that "soldiers were just carrying out their duty" to keep law and order during the May 17-20 bloodshed.

On an average, air force officials are better educated than their army counterparts. If the air force men cannot be convinced that the military had no right to kill the people, forget about plans to "educate" lowranking army soldiers.

Worse still, the hard-line mentality seems to be pervading rural areas where access to information about national events has been largely through military channels. Many villagers are actually thinking that the Ratchdamnoen shooting was justified because "people were burning buildings".

However, the representatives of the Phalang Tham, New Aspiration and Democrat parties have to blame themselves as well for the treatment they received on Wednesday. The politicians appeared to be too eager to please their audience to be straightforward during the campaign session.

None of them pointed out that moving of the demonstrators was one thing, and shooting them was another. Neither did the politicians say whatever "provocations", the bloodbath would not have taken place had those holding automatic rifles not opened fire.

Instead of trying to win respect from the air force officials, the politicians at the discussion turned to one another, drawing more insults on themselves.

To the question why the demonstrators were moved from Sanam Luang, Democrat candidate San Sathirabut took the opportunity to attack the Phalang Tham Party. Sanya said the Democrats, unlike Phalang Tham, had stopped their protest after all political parties agreed to amend the Constitution to rid the military of its political influence.

Phalang Tham's Krasae Chanawong then retaliated that the Democrat Party just wanted to "take all and give nothing".

## Trade Figures for First Half of 1992 Reported

*BK3008084692 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 30 Aug 92*

[Text] Thailand's export value during the first six months of this year amounted to 392 billion baht, representing an increase of 17 percent over the same period of last year. Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on said during January to June the country's import value totaled 490 billion baht, an increase of 1.6 percent. The minister said Thailand's trade deficit during the six-month period would drop by 33.5 percent, or 98 billion baht.

He said the total export value for 1992 is expected to be about 852 billion baht, about 8 billion baht lower than the original projection. The import value for the whole year is likely to reach 1,065 billion baht, resulting in a trade deficit of 213 billion baht. The deficit will be lower than the original projection of 250 billion baht. The minister said the Export Development Committee had told the Ministry of Finance to speed up its tax restructuring plan. It also called

for import tax exemptions on raw material for such major items as gems and jewelry, textiles, and footwear components.

## Vietnam

### Hanoi Said To Invite Official Israeli Delegation

*TA0209124492 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Sep 92 p 1*

[Report by Hemi Shalev]

[Text] For the first time in its history, the Vietnamese Government has invited an official Israeli delegation to visit its capital and discuss issues pertaining to the relations between the two countries. In a message recently received at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, the Vietnamese asked that an official delegation of mid-level officials come for a visit in Hanoi by the end of this year.

The Vietnamese authorities stressed that at this stage they do not intend to discuss the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries and will only deal with developing economic and trade ties. Jerusalem observers believe, however, that the fact that Vietnam is willing to receive an official Israeli delegation signals the beginning of a process that will lead to the establishment of relations.

### Funeral Committee for Vice President Named

*BK0209104492 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Aug 92*

[Text] The funeral committee for Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh includes:

1. Comrade Le Quang Dao, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly is head of the funeral committee;
2. Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee Presidium;
3. Comrade Vu Oanh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau;
4. Comrade Truong My Hoa, secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Women's Union;
5. Comrade Nguyen Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers;
6. Comrade Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee, member of the Council of State, and director of the Office of the National Assembly and Council of State;
7. Senior Lieutenant General Nguyen Trong Tuyen, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense;
8. Comrade Pham Van Kiet, vice chairman and secretary general of the VFF Central Committee;
9. Comrade Truong Tan Sang, member of the party Central Committee and acting chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee; and
10. Comrade Nguyen Xuan Ky, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ben Tre provincial party committee.

The remains of Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh will lie in state at the Thong Nhat conference hall in Ho Chi Minh City.

A ceremony to pay last respects to Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh will begin at 0800 [0100 GMT] on 30 August. A memorial service will be held at the Thong Nhat conference hall at 0800 [0100 GMT] on 31 August. The burial will be at the Ho Chi Minh City cemetery on the same day.

In Hanoi, a ceremony to pay last respects to Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh will begin at 0800 [0100 GMT] on 30 August at the headquarters of the VFF Central Committee.

### Doan Khue Attends Army Youth Congress Opening

*BK0209135792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Aug 92*

[Text] The fourth all-army congress of delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCYU] opened in the capital of Hanoi today in conjunction with the commemoration of the anniversary of the August Revolution and 2 September National Day.

Attending the congress were 300 outstanding delegates representing the will, intellect, and talent of youths in the army. These delegates were selected from among the more than 7,500 youth union chapters and more than 2,000 grass-roots youth union organizations in the entire army.

Before the opening of the congress, the delegates paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum.

Participating in the opening ceremony of the fourth all-army congress of delegates of the HCYU were Comrade General Doan Khue, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the Party Central Committee Military Commission, and minister of national defense; Comrade Ha Quang Du, member of the Party Central Committee and first secretary of the HCYU Central Committee; and Comrade Nguyen Tien Phong, deputy head of the Party Central Committee Mass Mobilization Department.

Also present were the comrade standing members of the Party Central Committee Military Commission and Defense Ministry; heads of various agencies of the Defense Ministry; the comrade secretaries of party committees and directors of political departments in all units of the army; the comrade members of the Youth Union Central Committee Secretariat; representatives from youth union organizations of Hanoi municipality, the Interior Ministry, the border defense force, the Vietnam

General Civil Aviation Corporation, and various important organs of the government; and many correspondents of various news and press agencies in and outside the army.

Senior Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, secretary of the Party Central Committee and director of the General Political Department, delivered the opening speech. Next, Lieutenant General Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and deputy director of the General Political Department, read a report evaluating the situation of youths and youth-related work in the army during the 1988-92 5-year period and pointing out the guidelines and measures for youth mobilization work in the army in the 1992-97 5-year period.

At the opening session, Comrade Ha Quang Du, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the HCYU Central Committee, also delivered a speech noting the results of youth-related work in the army over the past five years.

On behalf of the Youth Union Central Committee, Comrade Ha Quang Du presented to the congress a plaque inscribed with the words: Following their fathers and elder brothers, youths will remain always worthy of the title of Uncle Ho's soldier.

In the afternoon session, Comrade Doan Khue addressed the congress. On behalf of the standing body of the party Central Committee Military Commission and the Ministry of National Defense, he commended youths in the army for their contributions and progress over the past years.

After analyzing the political, economic, and social situation in the world, as well the new changes and progress made by our country's revolution in the recent past, Comrade Doan Khue urged youths in the army to keep on training themselves in all aspects. He said:

Only by actually changing its scope of operations and procedures in a way that suits and truly benefits youths can the youth union in the army be able to satisfy the needs arising from the task of defending the country under the new situation.

The fourth all-army congress of delegates of the HCYU will continue its work until 29 August.

## Fall Rice Planting Statistics Detailed

*BK0109070592 Hanoi VNA in English 0536 GMT 1 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 1—According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, up to August 25 farmers throughout the country had planted autumn rice on 2,830,000 hectares, achieving 77 percent of the plan.

The northern provinces have planted 1.253 million hectares or 98 percent of the plan and the southern provinces, 830,200 hectares or 59 percent of the plan.

The ministry further reports that farmers have harvested 845,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice, or more than 62 percent of the acreage under this crop.

## Australia

### Keating Criticizes New U.S. Wheat Subsidies

*BK0309031492 Hong Kong AFP in English 0229 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] Canberra, Sept 3 (AFP)—President George Bush's decision to boost subsidies for U.S. wheat exports sent a wave of resentment through Australia on Thursday, from top levels of government to angry farmers.

Prime Minister Paul Keating said the decision to subsidize sales of 30 million tonnes over the next nine months cast doubt on the U.S. commitment to liberalising world trade.

The move, described by a senior U.S. official as "very aggressive action," was announced by the White House on Wednesday while Bush was campaigning for re-election in South Dakota, in the heart of U.S. wheat-farming country.

"We deeply regret that domestic policy pressures have overriden a U.S. commitment to the pursuit of a less corrupted international trading environment for farm products," Keating said in a statement here.

Primary Industries Minister Simon Crean, who is responsible for agriculture, said the U.S. move could damage Australia's trade relationship with the United States.

He recalled that Bush had promised in a letter to former prime minister Bob Hawke that Australia would get advance warning of moves on subsidies, but said Bush had now presented this country with a fait accompli.

"There is no point giving advance warning if you're going to go ahead and do it," Crean said on national radio.

Bush declared while visiting Australia in January that the purpose of the U.S. Export Enhancement Program was not to hurt Australian farmers, and Crean said it was too early to say how the new subsidies would affect them.

"I don't think we can rush immediately to judgement," he said, but he added that Australian farmers were "entitled to feel angry."

He repeated the official view that the European Community was ultimately to blame for the trade war on cereals.

"The difficulty for us is we get caught in the crossfire," Crean said.

But the opposition National Party, which draws most of its support from rural areas, said the United States was now Australia's "number one trade enemy."

Deputy leader Bruce Lloyd, who holds the Opposition primary industries portfolio, said in a statement:

"The U.S. with these actions has confirmed itself as the premier hypocrite on trade and now maintains double standards unmatched by even the European Community.

"It can no longer claim the EC is the major corrupter of world trade and the principal stumbling block to a successful outcome in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) trade negotiations."

The Australian Wheat Board (AWB), which markets the 12 million tonnes of wheat this country exports in a good year, said Bush's announcement was at best "stupid."

"It's a little early to see just what the total price effect will be," AWB chairman Clinton Condon said.

"Per tonne subsidies have not been devastating over the last 12 months and unless this initiative means they are going to increase that per tonne subsidy dramatically, the announcement is really just a bad, stupid marketing decision."

But, Condon said on radio, "the Americans have invited the Europeans to retaliate and if that starts another round of price war, yes, it will put tremendous pressure on the market."

The White House said that new subsidies under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) will cover 1.1 billion bushels of U.S. wheat sales to 28 countries.

The Agricultural Department will release about one billion dollars on sales worth three billion.

"How much per tonne that actually comes down to is what will really affect the market," Condon said.

"India is a commercial market so if there is any EEP given to that market then it will reduce the price that they believe they can buy wheat for and they will buy American wheat if it is cheaper than other commercial wheats available."

The deputy director of the National Farmers Federation (NFF), Philip Eliason, said:

"What is of grave concern to us is the wide number of countries that the Americans have drawn together as targets for EEP initiatives."

Eliason said the nature of the EEP program appeared to [be] changing, as wheat subsidies were extended to more countries and the EEP was applied to more commodities.

"The whole thing is just a demonstration of the hypocrisy with which the Americans approach trade," he said.

## Fiji

### Ill President To Be Flown to U.S. for Treatment

*BK0309040892 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0300 GMT 3 Sep 92*

[Text] President George Bush has authorized the U.S. military to fly Fiji's president, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, for urgent medical treatment.

Sources in Fiji told AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS it was hoped that the 74-year old president could be put on an American plane around midnight tonight, local time.

The U.S. Embassy in Suva says the president will undergo treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington where President Bush is treated in the event of illness.

Fiji's prime minister, Sitiveni Rabuka, has cut short his current visit to Australia to fly back to Suva where Sir Penaia is officially described as very seriously ill.